BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1859. NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....26
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. TILLER, PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BEADS, AND CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.
W. TILLER,
No. 24 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
July 22. 47-9t

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

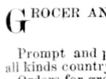
A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.


EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

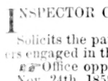
JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

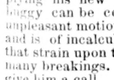
WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or exchange made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t 28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15th, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London*, in 1851. He has received, during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker, from the Franklin institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADLPHIA. [July 22, 1859—47-24w

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off:—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, his negro man *HENRY.* Said negro is about five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds; is well proportioned; has high cheek bones, full mouth; is of a black color, has a downward look, and is about thirty years old. I will give ten dollars for his delevery to me, at my plantation, or for his safe confinement in jail so I can get him. JOEL REAVES.
Pleasant Plains, Columbus Co., N. C., July 29th. 48-5t*

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or $25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C. JORDAN & PARKER.
Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859. 42-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS.
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

Wanted.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
ENERGETIC young men wanted, who are willing to devote their whole time and talent, to travel and solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Patent Revolvers.—Salary $40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies. For conditions, and instructions in the business, address, with stamp,
L. M. HARRIS, Boston, Mass.
July 22. 47-6t

WANTED.
A CLASSICAL TEACHER, to take charge of Oakley School. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications required.
Applications for consideration (giving reference and required salary) received until the 5th August. Address the subscriber at Oakley, New Hanover county, N. C.
D. MACMILLAN,
July 8, 1859.—45-5t Ch'n Board of Trustees.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.
TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NEGRO HOSPITAL.
(Corner of Second and Princess Streets.)
NEGROES suffering under all diseases, with the exception of such as are contagious, will be treated in this Hospital.
The usual fees of the Profession will be charged for attendance.
Board 40 cents per day. JAS. F. McREE, Jr., M. D.
July 11, 1859. 2611w—46-1m.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C., AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE ESTABLISHMENT WELL KNOWN AS THE "*DORRILL HOUSE,*" situated on the corner of King and High Market streets, containing about twenty sleeping apartments, all well furnished with necessary furniture and bedding, nearly new.
The Establishment being two tenements, connected by a large dining room, which could be removed, and the House used as private dwellings, they being situated on separate lots.
On the premises there is all necessary out-buildings, consisting of Kitchen, Servants' Hall, Carriage House and large Stable, all in very good repair and the most of them new. Also, an excellent well of water convenient to the Kitchen.
The House has been established for about four years, and has a reputation unequalled by any in the country.
The only reason the owner has for disposing of it is to change investment. The business has heretofore proven profitable, and is still well patronized, and no doubt with good management would continue to do so.
The above Establishment will be sold, furnished as above mentioned, on very accommodating terms—such as will suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, on the premises, who will give all information, or to T. R. Sessions, Esq.
July 29, 1859.—48-tf W. H. DORRILL.
N. B.—I wish to inform my friends and patrons that the DORRILL HOUSE will be kept open until further notice.
W. H. D.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, being anxious to move South, offers for sale 700 *ACRES OF LAND,* situated on the South side of Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County, six miles from Warsaw and eight miles from Kenansville.—The land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Peas and Cotton; and is in a fine neighborhood, convenient to good Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell *SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES* and the *STOCK,* &c., on the place. If not sold before, I will sell at public sale, on the 15th of October next. Terms easy.
LEM'L. W. HODGES, Warsaw.
July 29th, 1859. 48-3m.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale *TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,* lying near this place, about five miles from the Railroad. The Pines are all round. I will sell on accommodating terms, or exchange for young negroes.
Persons wishing to purchase will come and examine the lands. ALVA SMITH.
Fair Bluff, N. C, June 16th, 1859. 241-1m—42-2m

A GREAT BARGAIN.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL,* owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.
THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who desires a change of residence and occupation:
Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Railroad:
One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;
Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions.
Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations if desired, but not separately.
Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.
Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.
For further particulars address me at "Ponds Mills," Baker county, Georgia. W. W. CHEEVER.
June 24th, 1859 43- *

WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE!
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS,
making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, for a certificate of ten shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, in place of certificate No. 303, for ten shares which has been lost. WM. S. BAKER.
July 8, 1859. 45-6t*

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

NOTICE.
AT JUNE TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, 1859, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Geo. Fennell, deceased. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
OWEN FENNELL,
R. J. FENNELL, Executors.
June 15, 1859. 241-1w—42-3m*

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted:
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil:
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Those stylish *Leather* Reticules, Steel frame—pocket inside—*Lock and Key*—besides *Spring fastener*, can be had by sending to, or calling on BALDWIN.
July 20.

Schools.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, N. C.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE 14TH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th September.
Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the departments of an accomplished Female Education.
The terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be the same as those previously established.
For catalogues, containing particulars, apply to the Principal.
July 22d, 1859 47-8t.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro',)
Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.
THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, $40 to $55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, $7 50; French, $5; Ornamentals very low.—*Board and half the Tuition required in advance.*
☞ 30 *Young Ladies will be received and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it*
WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers.
For full information, address
Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
July 8. 45-0t

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c.	$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TYLER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School* for *Young Ladies,* in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1859.

James Kerr, Executor of Annee Munce, vs. John Smith, Samuel Smith, Dred Smith and William Smith, et al.,	Petition for settlement Decretal Order.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Test,
SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Suly 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 46-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.

Moses Lipman, vs. John H. Sutton.	Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Sutton, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.
Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the effect that the said John H. Sutton appear and plead or answer to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
June 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 41-6t

Financial Condition of Europe.
The financial phenomena attending the recent European war were of an unusual character. The rate of invaried, but to a limited extent from that which prevails during peace. While the money markets in Edrope were very little influenced by the demand for funds to prosecute hostilities, there was little necessity for advances for commercial purposes, the supplies of gold from Australia and California being at the same time uninterrupted. Such was the plethora of gold that the Bank of England is said to have contemplated, just before the armistice—a reduction in its rate of discount. The State of affairs, now that peace has been declared, gives promise of the reverse of the financial picture. There is every probability of a large demand for money, not only for commercial wants, but to meet the requirements of such of the European governments as have been engaged in the war.
Both France and Sardinia must have exhausted the produce of the loans they raised at the commencement of hostilities. They have expended much beyond their calculations. There must be a large arrear of debt to discharge incurred for war-like expenditures. Austria has not been able to borrow during the war, but she will have to repair the defects of her fiscal system, and for the pupose of this reparation she must have the assistance of those capitalists who will be tempted by a high rate of interest to make the necessary advances.—Russia will also be in the market as a borrower to meet her large expenditure for internal improvements, while Turkey will not be far in the rear as a competitor for some of the spare cash of the moneyed millionaire.
But to these sources of increased demand must be added the sums which will be required for mercantile advances. In proportion to the stagnation of trade, while enterprise was paralyzed by the war, will be the rebound. The leaden weight will be taken off adventure, which has deprived it of its wonted elasticity, from the uncertainty and hazards of war, particularly in the United States. There will be funds required not only to effect the commercial exchanges, which will be greatly enlarged, but the wants of railroad corporations will receive renewed activity on both sides of the Atlantic, not to speak of those more comprehensive wants, arising from an extended and extending circle of general trade. When these diversified demands enter into active rivalship, we may expect that the value of money will be greatly enhanced, and in excess of the supply, at least at the commencement of the new era of liberated enterprise on which we are entering.

NOTHING TO WEAR.—The New Haven *Register* says that as a train on the Danbury Railroad was passing through a deep cut on Tuesday last, the cow-catcher came in contact with a fashionably dressed woman.—The result was as might have been expected. The hoops and other standing rigging were carried away in a twinkling. She is said to have resembled an epitome of Butler's poem of "Nothing to Wear," after the collision.

Treaty of Peace Between Austria and the Allies.
INTERESTING COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.
In the absence of the details of the treaty of peace between the allies and Austria, the comments of the press in relation to the close of the war and its results will be read with interest. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks:
One-half of Northern Italy remains as it was, and the other half is given to a king who is not an Italian, but as much a foreigner as the Emperor of Austria.—The Pope's rule, under which the Papal States have been so restive, is more widely extended, and the republicans who entered so zealously into the task of exterminating despotic authority, have got nothing for their labors. This may be a conclusion very satisfactory to the Italian patriots; how successfully the arrangement will work time will tell. The people of Naples evidently regard it as a betrayal of their cause, for they have already attempted a revolt and their example may be more successfully followed by the other States. Perhaps, however, there are ameliorations stipulated, which, under the new order of affairs, may compensate for these illusive dreams of an independent Italian confederacy, embracing all the Italian States, with the Italians to choose their own form of government and their own rules.
The French Emperor, either afraid to trust them, or unable to conclude a peace on these terms, has settled everything himself for the Italians, and all they have to do is to accept the boon granted. This is the sudden and singular war, in which there was nothing but victory on one side, and nothing but defeat on the other, with the further certainty, if continued, of Austria losing every possession she had in Italy. Political reasons induced the war, political policy has hastened a peace.—If it is lasting, every European nation will have reason to rejoice, and the interests of this country are affected sufficiently by the war to make us join in the general gratulation that peace once more prevails in Europe.
The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:
We have, from the start, contended that Napoleon's intention was not the establishment of a free and united and strong Italy, but an Italy distracted, weak and as much as possible at the mercy of France. The Pope, who owes his sham-sovereignty to the magnanimity of the conqueror of Lombardy, will be a fit representative in Central Italy of the aspirations of France, while the King of Sardinia, who is now more dependent upon France than ever before, will be expected to do her bidding in Northern Italy with implicit obedience. By annexing Lombardy to Sardinia France has secured to herself for any future contingencies the land route to Central and Southern Italy, and by the confederation, with the Pope as its head and Austria as an integral part, the cause of Italian freedom has been deprived of every shadow of hope. France will

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

A Summer in Switzerland.

The fine clear stream of the Limmat, as it hastens on from the romantic Lake of Zurich to join the rapid Aar, divides the ancient walled city of Zurich into two portions, united by three noble bridges of stone. Situated at the Northwestern end of the Lake, where the river issues forth fresh and strong, its streets are cooled by breezes from the most romantic sheet of water in Switzerland; and the mountains that overhang that Lake, although less elevated than the higher Alpine ranges, are, perhaps, more beautiful. We would like to be a member of a Congress, to meet during the summer in that delightful region—to drink its pure wines grown on the slopes shelving down to the lake—to float over its quiet surface and watch the effects of light and shade, and then go asleep, for ours would be a *peace* Congress. There be mineral waters near, and most busy manufactures and much learning, but we would none of these. We would take it easy and fret not our gizzards, neither would we worry our brains by attempting to identify the scenes of military achievements, when the line of the Limmat (*vide* Allison) was almost as celebrated in the contest of the French Republicans of 1799 with the Austrians and Russians, as the line of the Mincio has recently become in the Italian wars of the Second Empire against Austrian forces.

We have before us a map—not a very good one, but tolerably recent. On that map we see traced the lines of railroads by which Paris or Viena can easily reach Zurich, but no line connects Zurich with any place south of the Alps, and, indeed it is said that Sardinia is not even to be represented at the conference. The two military powers are quietly to partition Italy, under the name of reconstituting, and having made an end of their plottings, taken a sail and fish on the lake, passed the courtesies of the day, and chuckling over their mutual understandings and the ease with which they have fooled the people generally, the plenipotentiaries will return after having made a peace which is no peace.

Congress or no Congress, we should much like to spend a short time in some such place away from heat and confinement, politics and the rumors of politics, news or business, or anything else—but we might as well be satisfied, for we c-a-n-t.

A Screw Loose.

While war was progressing in Italy, all manner of orators and newspaper writers and statesmen and politicians were urging upon England and Prussia and Germany to maintain their neutral position—humanity and enlightened statesmanship sought to restrict the area of hostilities—to prevent the whole European continent from becoming involved.

These efforts seem to have been measurably successful, although, to be sure, there were not wanting indications to show that each day's continuance of the war rendered more difficult the task of preventing the other powers from getting involved; and therefore, the friends of general tranquility felt relieved by the announcement of the armistice and of the peace.

That feeling of relief was not, however, unmingled with anxiety and discontent. The anxiety was due to the apprehension that the *bases* were too narrow to sustain the fabrics of a lasting and permanent peace—the discontent had its origin in a cognate cause. People felt that even although the peace to be built up upon such foundations *might* be permanent, it *ought* not to be so. That feeling gains strength from time and examination and events as they arise render it probable that the general hostilities to which the war in Italy failed to lead, may be eventually provoked and hastened by the arrangements made to conclude that war.

Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph meet and agree upon an armistice and a peace without—so far at least as the armistice is concerned—consulting even Victor Emanuel, Louis Napoleon's ally. They settle upon *bases* for a peace which *bases* contemplate the re-organization of States over which Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph have no more equitable right of interference or control than any others of the European powers. If the States of Italy, not involved in the war, are to be re-constituted, then their re-constitution ought to be the work of a European Congress, and the arrangements made placed under the joint guarantee of the great powers. But no! That is not the Franco-Austrian idea. The immediate belligerents are to meet, or have met, at Zurich, a nice, pleasant, old Swiss town, especially to be appreciated as a summer retreat, and there they propose to discuss and decide upon all Italy, from Sicily to the Alps, and from the Adriatic to to the mountains of Savoy. This is unusual, unheard of, and will not be tolerated by the other great powers. France, Austria and Sardinia meet, through their plenipotentiaries—that is to say, France and Austria do, for the Sardinian will have no showing—his voice being only nominal. Will England, Prussia or Russia feel called upon to respect a settlement to which they are not parties? Will they not regard this assumption of a Franco-Austrian protectorate over Italy as an infringement of the public law of Europe?

By the way, we met, and were happy to meet to-day, a worthy citizen of Wilmington, who has been some time in Germany, and who has returned from there.—Among other things we asked of him what effect the war and the excitement connected therewith had produced upon business in Germany—he had been in Bremen and other of the great commercial towns of North Germany. He informed us that the financial panic of '47-'8 was nothing to it. It was a perfect stagnation.

Last Call! One More Chance and you Lose It!

The exciting, spirit-stirring and altogether eloquent appeals in some of the papers of this State on the eve of the Congressional contest, are worthy of the magnificent genius of the Great Mr. Going—Gone, the distinguished Professor of the auctioneering department of the practical philosophy of life—the sum of such practical philosophy being the best way to make a living.

For instance, we pick up the Edenton *Express* of the 29th, and we find the following "sensation" captions to a few articles on the first two columns and a half: "The Last Appointment!" "The Ladies." "To the Polls. A Last Appeal! Do Your Duty: Leave the consequences with God." "Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!"—"Pole Raising in Edenton." "Very Significant."—"Senator Bragg." "Be not Deceived." "Let every Democrat Remember." "The Way the Money Goes." "What it costs to be Governed." "Used Up!"—"Quite Certain." "Grand Mass Meeting in Chowan. 1000 Persons Present! Great Enthusiasm!" "Served Right. Dialogue between Dr. Shaw and 'Old Buck.'"

Now, that, with occasional "chips" to fill in, might, we think, accommodate any amount of electioneering thunder. We almost forgot to say that the *Express* goes for Mr. Smith, "Oppositionist," against Dr. Shaw, Democrat.

Upon the whole, campaign literature is a thing by itself, and has hardly a parallel in any other department of life or letters. Your regular charging, cavorting village paper of billious hue, somewhat sprawling style and arrangement typographically, with a leaning externally towards patent medicines, and a generally and unmistakeably exhibited contempt for the rules supposed to have been laid down by Lindley Murray—such a paper is an "institution" in its way—as for *the way*, that's another thing.

A Large Egg.—We find on our table a hen's egg, which is actually larger than the majority of goose eggs, being some three and a half inches long and over two inches in diameter. It is a most remarkable production, An inscription on it informs us that the hen by which it was layed belongs to Mrs. Mary J. Hines of this county.

The Cutting Case.

The investigation of the case of Alexander Wiggs and Mitchell Kemp, for the supposed fatal cutting or stabbing of Henry Erambert on the evening of Sunday last, took place this forenoon before His Honor the Mayor and Justice Vann.

The investigation had been postponed to await the result of Mr. Erambert's injuries. We regret to learn that the medical men in charge do not entertain any hope of his surviving.

From the testimony, it would seem that on the night in question, Erambert and the two prisoners Wiggs and Kemp, were at the house known as the Hole in the Wall. That the proprietress of the house had opened a bottle of wine, cutting the wires with a common case knife. This knife Erambert took up and sort of flourished before Wiggs, who got mad and cursed about it. Erambert went out of the door, but very shortly came back, saying that if he wanted to whip Wiggs he didn't need a knife to do it with—that there was some quarrelling and a collision, although nobody appears to have seen anything done, Erambert was cut and stabbed fatally.—What part Kemp took does not very clearly appear. He objected very much to Wiggs' being taken, and was apparently mixed up in the fuss generally. An open knife was found in his pocket. A bloody knife exhibited in Court was found near the scene.

The Magistrates committed the prisoners to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county, refusing to take bail. T. C. Miller, Esq., contended for the prisoners that it was a bailable offence, but the Court thought differently.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

☞ Mr. Buchanan distinctly states, over his own signature, that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination to the Presidency. This is in accordance with his declaration made when he accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention; still, as doubt had been thrown upon his continued adherence to the determination then expressed, perhaps it is quite as well that he should have removed any sort of doubt, if any could be supposed to exist, after his very explicit declarations made during his visit to North Carolina in June of this year.

Seward, Chase or N. P. Banks, one or another of these will most probably be the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency. Seward is the ablest, but Banks would make the best run. Seward has got the wires—he has been nominated by Exeter Hall—he is the pet of the English Abolitionists, and American Abolitionists are very much under the influence and authority of their British Brethren—so Seward may do something towards keeping the track for himself. Our friend, the California Colonel, is out of the ring. The Miraposa grant has not turned out so rich, and consequently John Charles has not turned out so rich either, and *therefore* J. C. Fremont is nothing like smart enough to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and "Jessee" is not any thing like the "pumpkins" she was while it was supposed that John Charles could bleed. But John Charles is not now any pumpkins, but only a turnip out of which it is proverbially hard to get blood.

Anecdote.

That clever gentleman, the Hon. Burton Craige, is remarkable for his unusual height—considerably over six feet. In the House of Representatives, he towers as high above the majority of the members, physically, as he does in moral purity. When a member of the N. C. Assembly, in the year ——, he, on one occasion, was strolling up Fayetteville street, when he was accosted by an impudent urchin, as follows: "*Hollow, up there! reach me down a cigar.*" Craige smilingly complied with the request. In fact, had he been even an anchorite, his gravity could not well have resisted the comical appearance of the lad, with one eye closed and the head thrown back after the fashion of a mariner making a solar observation.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday has something about its "neighbor at the corner," which no doubt is funny, but the weather is so hot that we confess ourselves unable to see the point. *Which* hill the Herald alludes to, that paper best knows. We are not dead yet, or we might think—if dead people *could* think—about Grey's Elegy; or the "hill of Science," but who *would* "climb" with the thermometer at—higher than we care to say?—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

The Election.

There appears to be little or no extitement here over the Congressional election, and the vote is likely to be a very small one. We visited the polls about 12 o'clock, when only 160 votes had been polled. There may be a more vigorous effort made towards the close, but we doubt if one-half of the full vote of the town will be polled—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Speaking in Fayetteville.

We notice by the *Carolinian* received this morning that the anticipated discussion between Messrs. Winslow and McDuffie took place at Fayetteville on Tuesday, Mr. Winslow opening at 3 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. McDuffie declining to speak until 8 at night, that being the hour fixed in his appointment. Mr. McDuffie, however, replied to Mr. Winslow.

From the account we should judge that nothing new was introduced into this dicussion, the points have been mainly brought out in Wilmington. There would appear to have been some appeals to the people appropriate to the locality—those made by Mr. Winslow, as reported by the *Carolinian* appear to have been eloquent and in good taste; what Mr. McDuffie said does not clearly appear. Well, thank the Lord, the election will soon be over, and all things will be as they were—at least let us hope so.—*Daily Journal of yesteyday.*

A Potatoe.—We have before us a potatoe, or a potatoe and a half, or two potatoes, or three potatoes, or several potatoes—a vegetable *E Pluribus Unum*, looking like the head of a deer with many antlers.

It was grown in Clinton by Mr. Lee of that place.—We hardly know how to classify it. It is of the kind called "Irish."

☞ The election for Members of Congress will be held to-morrow at the different election grounds in the State. The contest, so far as the preliminary skirmishing is concerned, is about over. Let us all vote to-morrow, quietly, conscientiously and *coolly*, if we can.

☞ By a census just taken, it appears that the white population of Columbia, S. C., is 4,305, being a gain of 1,121 since 1850.

Census of Marion District, S. C.—Mr. S. A. Hargrove, census taker in the above District, makes the following report through the columns of the *Star:*

Number of white males, 5,737; number of white females, 5,719. Number of males more than females, 18.

The largest number of whites in any one family is 17.

Coyner's White and Black Sulphur Springs.

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
J. A. HEFELFINGER, Proprietor.
July 30th, 1859.

Dear Fulton:—My motto has been, always "to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's"—and, though desirous to avoid publicity, a sense of duty compells me to "puff" a little my present locality. If, to an invalid, interesting scenery, a very kind host, a clean house, and pleasant company are desirable, this, to my appreciation, is the place. H.

Satisfied it Cannot be Done.—A railroad engineer at Harrisburg, having been discharged, applied to be reinstated. "You were dismissed," said the superintendent austerely, "for letting your train come twice in collision." "The very reason," said the other party, interrupting him, "why I ask to be restored." "How so?" "Why, sir, if I had any doubt before as to whether two trains can pass each other on the same track. I am now entirely satisfied; I have tried it twice, sir, and it can't be done, and I am not likely to try it again." He regained his situation.

Why is a hen immortal? Because her "sun never sets."

From the Chicago Democrat, July 26.
Fighting the Tiger in Chicago.

A few nights since, while the honest and peaceful citizens of this great metropolis were dozing upon their pillows, and these only waked whom vice or crime kept from slumber, a curious scene was transpiring in the inner apartment of one of the most fashionable and well-known faro banks in this city. The parties present were not numerous. At one side of the table, and at the right of the dealer, sat a certain well-known Kentucky gentleman, now a resident of this city, and very popular as an auctioneer. Opposite to him were two clerks from dry goods stores on Lake street. At the foot of the table were three young gentlemen connected with certain of our city banks, and four professional fancy men. The game commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was now past 3 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was kept up with undiminished vigor. Fortune early in the evening had declared for the gentleman on the right of the dealer; and although luck occasionally deserted him, it again returned, until his winnings were enormous.

He had up to this time won $18,000. The perspiration stood in beaded drops upon the brows of the young men, and as they nervously laid down their counters on the squares, their hands shook with an emotion they could not conceal. Even the practised coolness of the professional gamblers deserted them, and they gnawed their lips in undisguised anxiety. The Kentucky gentleman suddenly laid down checks to the amount of $6000, and as the dealer began to draw out the cards from the silver box in which they lie, left the table, and walked to the sideboard. The cards are dealt, and the $6000 are lost! This reduces the winnings of the Colonel to $12,000. A temporary cessation of the game takes place. A tasty supper is taken; the Colonel proposes to play no more. The others object; they are firm in their belief that luck has changed, and that they will win their losses, which have been fearfully heavy, back again. The Colonel consents and the game is resumed. It is now 5 o'clock. Day has begun to break, but the thick curtains of the apartment keep out the strengthening light.

The young men consult among themselves. The Colonel has won $2000 again. He is now winner to the tune of $14,000. They have $10,000 between them. They put their funds together, place it in the hands of one of their number, and direct him to play until he looses it all, or until he wins back what they have already lost.

The game goes on. The Colonel wins $1000—then looses $3000. Hope springs again into the breasts of the young men. Their representative makes a bet of $5000. The company gather around with desperate interest. The cards fall from the box—they lose! Their funds are reduced to $6000—for they have lost some to the bank, besides that paid to the Colonel. And now their agent bets more cautiously—first $1000—then $500. He loses steadily. His last $500 is reached. He is pale as death—his palor is reflected in the faces of his comrades. He places their last stake on the cloth.—The Colonel doubles it upon the opposite color. The dealer hesitates—but only for a moment. The cards are dealt—the Colonel wins—the $500 is shoved over to him, and $500 more from the bank—and the play is over. The Colonel rises with $28,000 winnings in his pocket. The others leave the table, having lost nearly that sum—the bank itself coming out nearly even.

The next day the fortunate Colonel settled $28,000 upon his wife, and swore off from the gambling hells—Whether he will keep his word remains to be seen.

What the young gentlemen did who in one night lost $28,000 remains to be seen.

But can $28,000 be lost at a single sitting, at such work as this, by such men as these, without serious consequences? The scene we have related actually did occur. There are plenty of men who will read these lines who know how true it is. Is a community in a healthy condition when such things occur?

There are nearly a dozen gambling rooms in this city kept in first rate style, and doing a business like this every night. Their location is well known—they are to be easily found. The police have orders not to disturb them, and they flourish like a green bay tree.

Prosperity of Ireland.—Decrease of Crime.—The Earl of Carlisle, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech made on the 12th ult., in reply to an address from the corporation of Dublin, remarks as follows:

Most promptly and entirely I echo your wish that we may abstain from all part whatever in the destructive war by which part of Europe has been lately ravaged, but of which, we may now hope, with the blessing of the Almighty, to witness a termination. What a contrast Ireland exhibits at this moment to the "sunny Italy" which has been the theatre of war. With us, the eye meets on all sides fields teeming with abundance, and crime daily diminishing. The best evidence as to the tranquility of the country is afforded by the state of the calendars in the respective counties where the assizes are now being held. To begin with Drogheda, we are told that "there is no criminal case for trial, neither was there any at the quarter sessions," in consequence of which the high sheriff has to present the Lord Chief Baron with a pair of white gloves. In Cavan, the new judge, Baron Hughes, congratulated the grand jury on the tranquility of the county, as shown by the calendar before him. In the county of Longford there was only one case for trial, and the business of the court was over in about two hours. In the county of Roscommon, the calendar contained only the names of two prisoners, and Judge Ball remarked to the grand jury:

"When I perceive the marvellous decrease of crime, contrasted with former assizes, I must sincerely congratulate you upon the very peaceable state of the country."

In the county of Limerick, where Mr. Smith O'Brien is this year foreman of the grand jury, the calendar is also light; and here it may not be out of place to state that, last week, Mr. O'Brien's tenantry presented him with an address, and in the course of his reply he enunciated the following practical and common-sense opinion as to the relations between landlord and tenant:—In my relation to my tenants I have always taught that they must mainly rely upon themselves for their prosperity, and I am happy to say that they are distinguished for their industry, punctuality, temperance and orderly conduct. A landlord can do little for his tenants who are disposed to lean upon others rather than their own exertions; but it will always be my endeavor to merit their confidence by acting upon the good old maxim of "live and let live." When the relations between landlord and tenant are carried out on these principles we hear nothing of tenant right, and the tenantry are happy. There is no doubt that to the carrying out of this principle of fair play on the extended scale of the present day, as contrasted with times past, we owe the altered state of the country generally.

Humors of West Point.—Every cadet's room is subject to inspection every five minutes. It must never be left without everything being put "to rights"—table set back, books in their proper places on it, wash bowl wrong side up, &c., &c. A cadet was reported, not long since, "for not having his wash bowl wrong side up," and for having "water standing in it." This was for two marks. All are allowed to make an excuse before the mark is set against them, and he asked to be excused for the "water standing in it," as he was marked for its not being up side down; had it been, the water would not have been in it.

In one of the recitation rooms of the Academic Hall is a plan of the fortifications surrounding a besieged city. It is about ten feet square, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is constructed of the materials which are used, such as twiggs, brick, stones and earth, and was made in France. In the distance stands the city, the houses with their roofs and upper stories knocked off, presenting some such appearance as we might expect to find on entering Sebastapol after its bombardment, only on a small scale, the buildings being about five inches high. On the parapets which surround the city could be seen portions of it knocked away, and disabled guns which would probably weigh a quarter of an ounce each, lying in scattered ruins.—The fortification which the besiegers had erected were also considerably injured, and the whole was a perfect representation of the best manner in which to erect fortifications for defence and attack. It originally had on it all the soldiers manning the miniature "siege guns," standing guard, cooking their meals, &c., but the visitors commenced capturing those nearest the front and placing them in their pockets, until the besieged (which they could not reach) so far outnumbered the besiegers, that it was not a good example of a soldier's courage, and they were all removed.

In the Museum is a case filled with targets, which prove the superiority of the Minie rifle. I saw one with a "bull's eye" as large as a silver dollar and a ring around it about four inches in diameter. Inside the ring were ten bullet holes, the effect of ten successive shots at a distance of 400 yards, six of which were in the bull's eye.

Getting Tired of Polygamy.—A letter from Salt Lake City, June 17, notices the remarkable fact that the institution of polygamy is becoming unpopular among the Mormons since the accession of the recent large emigrations from the States; and that Brigham Young is beset with applications for bills of divorce. In consequence of this State of affairs the "Prophet" has issued orders to suspend the ceremony of "sealing."

Italy.

There are different ideas in the world about independence. We Americans have ours, and the Emperor Napoleon has his, and unfortunately they differ widely. When he promised to liberate the Italians, he only meant to give them a little of the kind of liberty enjoyed by the French. He never announced himself as the dispenser of American freedom, but only of French freedom, and on this ground he may fall back when he is charged with having betrayed the Italians.

But the Italians had their own innate notions of freedom, derived from dictionaries as well as from centuries of slavery. They find that the Treaty of Villa Franca has not given them the genuine native article; but a damaged French imported stuff, which is neither comfortable nor becoming. So they are disposed to reject it. The Florentines, the Modenese and the Parmesans are almost in revolt. The Tuscan and Modenese provisional governments, indeed, boldly reject the "Italian Independence" offered to them, and arrangements are making to resist by force the return of the sovereigns of whom they were just so happily rid. The Turinese shopkeeps have to hide the portraits of Napoleon that have been in their windows, for fear of violence from the populace. The reception of the Emperor and King in the Sardinian capital was freezingly cold. The press of Lombardy speaks so freely about the treaty, that it has been necessary to warn it; so that one of the first illustrations of Italian freedom is to check the freedom of the press. In the Roman States and in the Two Sicilies, there is an overgrowing and angry popular ferment. In the North, Garibaldi, whose hands are made powerless by the treaty, is looked to as the last hope for freedom, and deputations are going to him to consult as to what is to be done. In the meantime, Austria, doubtless chuckling over the trouble she has made by arranging this peace, keeps her vast army of 200,000 men on the frontiers of Lombardy, ready to employ it wherever and whenever occasion may demand. The French army, which has "liberated" Italy, is hurrying home, and the victorious Emperor, the "Liberator of Italy," is already at St. Cloud, preparing for a triumphal entry into Paris, which will be made when he has had time to persuade the Parisians of all classes that he has done all he undertook to do by the war.

Victor Emanuel who has gained territory by the peace, has lost what was of infinitely more value—the love and confidence of his subjects, and the proud independence of his throne. Rightly or wrongly, people will regard him as the vassal or the plaything of France.—His best counsellor or the ablest statesman and one of the truest patriots of all Italy, the Count Cavour, has left him, and carried with him much confidence of the Sardinian people and much of the respect that other nations feel for the Sardinian sovereign. Looking at all the reports that come to us from Europe, it is impossible to avoid the conclusions that the peace of Villa Franca is no peace at all, but only a source of revolutions and future war.

Daring Burglary.—One of the most daring cases of burglary which we have recorded for a long time transpired on Thursday night at the residence of Mr. John Jones, on the York turnpike, opposite the Greenmount Cemetary. From Mr. Jones we received the following facts of the case: A few minutes after one o'clock he was awakened by a noise proceeding apparently from the back part of the house, and suspecting something wrong, he left his bed and noiselessly descended to the lower portion of the house, where he espied a man groping about the room. Mr. Jones rushed upon him and for a while a desperate struggle ensued.

The burgular finally managed to extricate himself from the grasp of Mr. Jones, when a second burgular descended from the 2d story wither he had been on a plundering expedition. Finding himself in the presence of two desperate robbers, Mr. Jones went to work and succeeded in twice knocking down one of the party, when his companion drew a knife and attempted to use it, but was foiled; he then drew a revolver and snapped it twice, but it fortunately failed to go off. Finding themselves hard pressed, the scoundrels managed to escape, and succeded in carrying off the following articles:—One gold watch, valued at $175, and a shot bag containing $1,150 in coin. Mr. Jones had collected a greater portion of the money, which fact must have been known to the robbers.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

European Intelligence.

Cape Race, July 30.

Later erom Europe.—Arrival of the Kangaroo.—The steamship Kangaroo, Captain Jeffrey, with Liverpool dates to Thursday, July 21, was boarded off the Cape to-day.

Liverpool, July 21.—Sales up to noon to-day of 7000 bales of Cotton, the market exhibiting a better tone and closing steady. Breadstuffs are quiet, and the sales unimportant. Provisions are quiet. Turpentine is dull at 35s. a 35s. 3d. No change to note in other articles.

Consols are quoted at 95 a 95¼.

The Paris Bourse closed on Wednesday at 68.

A Conference meets at Zurich in about ten days.

Letter from the President Declining a Re-nomination.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The following letter from the President, was received this morning, by Hon. Wilson McCandless:

Bedford Springs, 25th July, 1859.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your kind note of the 19th instant, with the leader from the Post.

Whilst I appreciate, as it deserves, the ability and friendship displayed in the editorial, I yet regret that it has been published. My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination, unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my pre-determined purpose, is calculated to impair my influence, in carrying important measures, and afford a pretext for saying that they have been dictated by the desire to be re-nominated.

With the kindest regards, &c.,

Respectfully your friend,

(Signed,) James Buchanan.

A Church Seized with a Bilious Attack.—Last Sabbath was quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, and, as usual on such occasions, the Sacrament was administered. After the meeting adjourned, the members went their several ways—some to dine with friends in town, some to their homes in the country. In about an hour the doctors were in requisition in every direction; the whole membership was seized with a simultaneous "bilious" attack, and the demand for remedial agents was general. The first smell of the sumptuous dinners prepared provoked sudden and involuntary eructation on the part of all the orthodox members of the respective families. The venerable Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder, for whom extra preparations had, of course, been made, retired from the prospect as dinner came on, a little bent over, with both hands placed below his vest buttons, declaring that he "didn't feel like eating." One brother is said to have made for his house, half bent, and with a groan tumbled on to the bed, and in reply to his wife's "What's the matter?" exclaimed, in a despairing tone, "Oh! I've got the cholera." The epidemic spread all through the country, exciting considerable alarm, and occasioning a general casting up of accounts. But the panic subsided when it was ascertained that *antimonial wine* had been, by mistake, administered to the whole body of communicants! We understand that "Uncle Peter" said "it was the first time he ever knew an attempt to vomit the devil out of the church." Although it was a serious matter, the sinners, owing to the hardness of their hearts, did laugh.

Winchester (Ill.) Chronicle.

House Raising in Chicago.

The *modus operandi* of house-moving and raising here is the most rapid extant. It is impossible to determine on going to bed whether your opposite neighbor's house will be in the same place next morning, or half a mile up the street, or screwed up perpendicularly, to keep pace with the ever-changing grade of the streets. A man who had been warned out of a house repeatedly by his landlord, finding the days of grace fast expiring, carried off the house in the night, and, after diligent search, the owner found it over three-fourths of a mile out on the prairie the next morning, and had considerable trouble in regaining porsession. The house-raisers will screw up the largest houses or most extensive hotels in the city at short notice, without disturbing the occupants, replace the old with new and higher foundation-walls, and let the building down to its place with the same facility, so that a stranger would never suspect the change, not a sign of its condition being visible.

The Sons of Kossuth.—In the list of students at the University College, London, who, on Saturday last, received prizes at the hand of no less distinguished a personage than the Premier of Great Britain, Lord Palmerston, we find the names of the two sons of the ex-Governor of Hungary. While he is, or is about to be, in the field seeking the independence of his country, his sons have been winning laurels in the more peaceful department of architectural, natural philosophy and astronomy and civil engineering. It says not a little for these young strangers, that in a competition with upwards of two hundred students, they should have succeeded in gaining so honorable a position, and quite as much credit is due to their sire, that in all his adversities he has adhered so religiously to the duty of a parent, and has placed his sons at least on the right road to honorable independence.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

The Yadkin Country.—A North Carolina writer in the Richmond Whig gives the following account of the productiveness of some of the counties on the Yadkin river:—

"I know nothing about the iron, coal, marble, lime, copper, lead, gold, and silver, which your correspondent Roanoke intimates abound in that country; but I do know that it is the very best agricultural region anywhere on the Atlantic slope of the United States. Western Carolina is an infinitely better agricultural country than Western New York; not only better for the growth of corn and wheat, but better also for grass. It is pre-eminently a fine grass country. It has also more productive meadow land. It may surprise you when I tell you that Davidson county, in North Carolina, has a finer agricultural soil than Albermarle county, Virginia; and Davie county, in the forks of the Yadkin River, has more rich land and less poor land than either Davidson or Albemarle. If Richmond can secure the trade of this country by a direct railroad connection, there is no calculating the amount of benefit. Stimulate and increase the production of that country as have been by the Danville road, and we should then have as much necessity for a double track along the line of the Danville road, as we now have for a single track. The amount of tonnage would, in all probability, be quadrupled."

Of course Richmond feels herself entitled to "secure the trade of this country." One half of our North Carolina trade is claimed—and enjoyed too—by Virginia, and the other half by South Carolina. And every railroad that has been built by North Carolina, except that to Beaufort and our own Coalfields road, has had a tendency to perpetuate their claims to our trade. If the North Carolina road had been built from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin, Richmond would not have dreamed of that trade. Wilmington would have had it all.

Fayetteville Observer.

A Roland for an Oliver.—Some few days since Judge Whitley was subpœnaed as a witness in the Forrest case. His old acquaintance Prince John Van Buren was the examining counsel. The Judge who now and then aims at the facetious, was asked by the Prince what his occupation was. "Oh," said he, "I'm a painter, poet, politician, Justice of the Peace, editor, in a word, a Jack of all trades."

"Put that down," said the Prince. "Jack of all trades."

"Excuse me," replied the Judge, "that was a mere pleasantry. I protest against your putting that down."

"I insist," retorted the pertinacious Prince; and it was duly entered that Thomas W. Whitley confessed to being Jack of all trades.

In a few minutes afterwards the facetious Jack of all trades had his revenge on the Princely Jack of all parties, for upon his asking how it was that Whitley was so sure he was in Buffalo in 1848, the sarcastic Jersey Justice said in a most emphatic manner:

"Because I had then the pleasure of hearing Mr. John Van Buren make his famous free soil speech!"

A laugh from the spectators greeted the retort, while the Prince groaned inwardly.

Frank Leslie's News.

Life-Preserving Railroad Car.—The New York Post notices, amongst the latest inventions, a life-preserving railroad car, made at Patterson, New Jersey. It is constructed entirely of iron, of strong iron braces and girders, and of iron panel pieces, so peculiarly and ingeniously put together that it would seem to be impossible, by any amount of force, to bend or break it, or to do injury to it even by rolling it down a precipice.—The interior is finished off in the most elegant manner. Every panel has a fine papier mache picture in it representing some famous view or monument; the seats are capacious, and the ventilators numerous and apparently efficient. The car, owing to the greater thickness of the iron sides, is eight inches wider than the narrow-guage cars are usually, and weighs less by a ton than a wooden car of the same dimensions. This is certainly a desideratum, for, in proportion to numbers, the battle of Solferino was not more fatal in the destruction of human nature than some of the late railroad disasters.

Alabama Election.

Mobile, August 2.—The Hon. Jas. A. Stallworth, Democrat, has been re-elected to Congress in the First District, by 3000 majority.

Old Sledge.—J. E. Scruggs, of the Warrenton (Va.) Whig, writes to his paper from the Red Sweet Springs:

A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen here, rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge, for $5,000 a game, and the winner took every game—$35,000 were lost and the money paid, I hear, in a check on the Bank of Louisiana.

Fatal Accident.—We learn that an accident occured at Leach's station on the Western Rail Road on Wednesday last by which a negro woman was killed and a black man severely injured. We have been unable to learn the particulars, more than that the hands were making an excavation and the dirt fell on the woman and man, smothering the former and severely injuring the latter. In endeavoring to extricate them, Mr. Fooshee, a very estimable gentleman, one of the overseers strained himself too much, from the effects of which we regret to say, he is now very low.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 30th ult.

Incidents of the Heated Term.—A lady washing the breakfast things with a *fan* in her hand.

A tall gentleman walking the streets with an umbrella in one hand and a *fan* in the other, with a thermometer in both of his coat pockets, seeking a cool place.

A negro working all day Saturday in the sun, bare-headed and without his shirt, walking to church Sunday morning dressed in a full suit of thick clothes, with white gloves, and shaded by a large umbrella.

An editor in his sanctum trying to write editorials, but failed, because the perspiration wet his paper so that it would not take ink.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Fiendish Murder.—Mr. Wm. Vanderveer, who resided near New Brunswick, N. J., was shot by a man who entered his house at noon on Wednesday. The fellow boldly entered the mansion, and espying a gun, he seized it and made off, pursued by Mr. V., who came near to him, after a chase of over half a mile, when the thief stopped, fired the gun, the contents of which entered the face and neck, and breaking the should blade. The thief made good his escape, starting towards Trenton.

Tarboro' Branch Railroad.—On Wednesday last, says the Tarboro' Southerner, Capt. S. L. Fremont, the able and energetic Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, visited this town for the purpose of inspecting the route of our contemplated branch.—He expressed himself well satisfied with the face of the country, and intimated that the road would be soon put under contract. The surveying party, composed of Messrs. McRae, Ashe, Lewis, &c., completed the survey on Thursday last, and will immediately commence locating the Road. The proposed route, commences about half a mile South of Rocky Mount Depot and terminates near the north side of the plantation of Mr. Wm. L. Petway. Length about 17½ miles.

Sale of the Lawrence Machine Shop.—The valuable property known as the Lawrence Machine Shop, at Lawrence, Mass., was sold at auction on Thursday last. On the main factory building there were sixty one bids of $500 and $1,000 each, and though it was started at $40,000 it finally reached $93,000, and at this figure was knocked down. It is said to have been purchased for the use of the United States Government. The total amount of the sale was $170,000, and the first cost of the property, including the machinery, which is not yet sold, was over $800,000. The cost of machinery was about $230,000.

Stench from the Thames.—The offensive state of the Thames is exciting general remark in London. The Times says, "it is exhaling effluvia more terrible, if possible, than those which created a panic last year; the committees of the House of Commons are obliged to sit with their windows closed, in order to escape the stench which rises from the river, and penetrates every corner of the edifice which is not closed against it."

A clergyman in a communication to the Christian Watchman, expresses the opinion that clergymen should be allowed to use hair dye—"until our churches make sufficient advances in goodliness, to be willing to tolerate gray hairs in a pastor."

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.—Rev. Geo. Shepard, son of Prof. Shepard, of Bangor, Me., was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last, at Winthrop, Me., whither he had gone with the intention of preaching on that day. The deceased had been out of health for several years, and was subject to epiliptic fits.

U. S. Treasury.—In the U. S. Treasury, on the 28th ult., there were $4,453,000 subject to draft, of which $28,259 was in Richmond, and $15,114 at Norfolk, Va. A transfer of $20,000 was ordered to Norfolk.

The Southern Citizen is to be merged with the New York Day-Book, Mr. Mitchell, retiring.

A young physician asked permission of a lady to kiss her. "No Sir; I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

The Cavalry Officer.

Col. Eugene Melville was an attache of Napoleon's staff. He was a soldier in the true sense of the word—devoted to his profession, and brave as a lion. Though very handsome, and of fine bearing, he was of humble birth—a mere child of the camp, and had followed the drum and bugle from boyhood. Every step in the line of promotion had been won by the stroke of his sabre, and his promotion from major of cavalry was for a gallant deed which transpired on the battle field beneath the Emperor's own eye. Murat, the Prince of Cavalry Offiers, loved him like a brother, and taught him all that his own good taste and natural instinct had not led him to acquire before.

It was the carnival season in Paris, and young Merville found himself at the masked ball in the French Opera House. Better adapted in his taste to the field than the boudoir, he flirts but little with the gay figures that cover the floor, and joins but seldom in the giddy waltz. But at last, while standing thoughtfully, and regarding the assembled throng with vacant eye, his attention was suddenly aroused by the appearance of a person in a white satin dominoe, the universal elegance of whose figure, manner and bearing convinced all that her face and mind must be equal to her person in lovliness.

Though in so mixed an assembly, still there was a dignity and reserve in the manner of the white domino that rather, repulsed the idea of familiar address, and it was some time before the young soldier found courage to speak to her.

Some alarm being given, there was a violent rush of the throng towards the door, where, unless assisted, the lady would have materially suffered. Eugene Merville offers his arm, and with his broad shoulders and stout frame wards off the danger. It was a delightful moment; the lady spoke the purest French, and was witty, fanciful and captivating.

"Ah! pray raise that mask and reveal to me the charms of feature that accompany so sweet a voice and so graceful a form as you possess."

"You would, perhaps, be disappointed."

"No, I am sure not."

"Are you so very confident?"

"Yes, I feel that you are beautiful. It cannot be otherwise."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the domino. "Have you never heard of the Irish Poet Moore's story of the veiled prophet of Khorassan—how, when he disclosed his countenance, its hideous aspect killed his beloved one? How do you know that I shall not turn out a veiled prophet of Khorassan?"

"Ah, lady, your every word convinces me to the contrary," replied the enraptured soldier, whose heart began to feel as it had never felt before; he was already in love.

She eluded his efforts at discovery, but permits him to hand her to her carriage, which drives off in the darkness, and though he throws himself upon his fleetest horse, he is unable to overtake her.

The young French colonel becomes moody, he has lost his heart and knows not how to do. He wanders hither and thither, shuns his former place of amusement, avoids his military companions, and in short is miserable as a lover well can be, thus disappointed. One night, just after he had left his hotel, on foot, a figure muffled to the very ears, stopped him.

"Well, monsieur, what would you with me?" asked the soldier.

"You would know the name of the white domino," was the reply.

"I would indeed!" replied the officer hastily. "How can it be done!"

"Follow me."

"To the end of the earth, if it will bring me to her."

"But you must be blindfolded."

"Very well."

"Step into the vehicle."

"I am at your command."

And away rattled the young soldier and his companion. "This may be a trick," reasoned Eugene Merville, "but I have no fear of personal violence. I am armed with this trusty sabre, and can take care of myself."

But there was no cause for fear, since he soon found the vehicle stopped, and he was led blindfoolded into the house. When the bandage was remov

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.—TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 3d, 1859.

By the Steamship Persia at this port, we have Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The conference at Zurich was expected to commence in about a week. It was thought that Sardinia would not be represented.

The discontent with the terms of peace continued unabated. Napoleon's explanations are not re-assuring.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 23, 1859.

Cotton had declined 1/8d. but at the close it was firmer. Sales for the week of 60,000 bales. Fair Orleans 8 1/4d.; Middling do. 7 1/8d.; Fair Uplands, 7 1-2d.; Middling do. 6 15-16d. Stock in port 695,000 bales, of which 620,000 are American. The market closing steady.

Flour dull at 10s. a 12s. 6d.

Wheat is in more demand, and has advanced 1 a 2d.

Corn has an advancing tendency.

Provisions have a declining tendency.

Rosin firm, and market generally unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine 35s. a 36s.

Rice dull.

Consols for money closed at 94 3/8 a 94 3/4.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady.

Flour advanced 10 cents, but Southern is unchanged.

Wheat and Corn advanced 2 a 3 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 45 cents per gallon.

Other articles are unchanged.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1.—The election, as far as heard from, shows Ashland district, for Congress, to be close. In the 5th district, Jno. Young Brown, Dem., is probably elected over J. H. Jewett, Opp. In the 3d district, there is a large opposition gain. As far as heard from in the 7th district, Robert Malory, Opp., is 900 ahead of Thos. H. Holt, Dem.

Baltimore Primary Elections.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—At the ward primary elections of the American party to-night great rowdyism prevailed. In the 20th ward the boxes were smashed, and two men are reported to have been shot in the 6th ward.—The struggle was between the respectable portion of the party and the rowdies, and was for the purpose of selecting delegates to the nominating convention. The indications are that the rowdies have been successful.

Death of an Eminent Man.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2d.—Horace Mann, LL.D., president of Antioch College, in this State, died there this afternoon. He was formerly from Massachusetts, and a staunch friend of general education.

Conduct of the French Army.

[Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.]

* * * But in spite of all these drawbacks, nothing can surpass the admirable manner in which this great army has been handled, or the exemplary conduct of the soldiers during this whole campaign. I would never have believed it possible that 150,000 men,—mere soldiers, trained as a separate and distinct power in the state, never held to any very rigid responsibility to the civil authorities, could be marched through a foreign country, under a burning sun, and under circumstances of great discomfort, with such an absolute and complete abstinence from everything like disorder, as has marked the passage of this immense force through Northern Italy. Though I have been constantly, now for several days, in and about the camp, and have met soldiers everywhere—in the streets, on the high roads, in the fields, at *cafes* and in private houses,—I have not yet seen or heard of a solitary instance of rude conduct, or even of rude language, on their part. I do not believe that any fire company, or body of New York Volunteers, ever went out for a single day on a target excursion, without exhibiting more "rowdyism" than the whole French army has shown during the whole of this Italian campaign. This is owing partly, I presume, to the natural politeness of the French character,—for it is part of a Frenchman's nature never to encroach upon the private rights or to wound the feelings of others. Much of it is due also to the discipline of the army,—to its separate and isolated mode of existence.—The soldier is taught to look at the *camp* for everything he needs;—with the world outside he has nothing whatever to do. He has no claims upon it, and he has never learned to make demands, or to ask favors, from it. I saw three artillerymen at Castiglione, who had travelled to Brescia and back, thirty miles in a burning sun through blinding dust, and without a morsel to eat for twenty hours. They were away from their camp, and without money, and could therefore get nothing. I asked them if nobody had given them food. They said no—no one had known of their hunger, and they *did not like to ask!* This does not answer to the popular notion of an invading army,—which is generally supposed to eat its way through the country, seizing whatever it needs, and sweeping bare the region through which it takes its desolating way. There have been no more welcome or popular *travelers* in Italy for years than this French army. They march only on the high roads;—they buy of the peasants and merchants the cattle, poultry, fruit, &c., which they have to sell,—paying always full price and in current coin; and if they hire carts, oxen, mules or donkeys for purposes of transportation, they do it by fair contract and with prompt pay. On the day after the battle I met several peasants, who inquired of me the way to the Paymaster's office—as they held written warrants for small sums of money, for having brought a load of wounded from the field to the hospital. I frequently saw soldiers come, covered with dust and ready to drop with fatigue, directly from the field, into the little *cafes* of the place, and count out their *sous* with most scrupulous accuracy, for a drink of wine or a piece of bread.

Another thing which struck me forcibly was the air of indifference with which the soldiers seemed to treat the whole affair of the fight. There was no appearance of exultation, no excitement, no indication whatever of anything out of the ordinary course of things among them. I did not hear a shout, not a cheer, not a song from them all. They acted as if they had done their day's work,—and were glad to rest a little;—and that was all. The whole thing was regarded by them as an ordinary business transaction. The officers were not quite so indifferent—nor did they take quite so common place a view of the engagement;—they had appreciated its importance, and probably understood its difficulties better than the men,—and talked of it with corresponding warmth. But so far as any show of *feeling* was concerned, on the part of the troops you will never have supposed they had been doing anything more than dig a canal or remove trifling obstacles out of the road over which they had found it necessary to pass.

Nearly the whole French force, on the night after Solferino, encamped on the field of battle. Some of those nearest the Castiglione came away a mile or so to obtain a clearer spot for their bivouac. Just at dusk an officer of Zouaves rode up to a subordinate who was standing near me, and told him to go at once and place men about a certain field where he wished to encamp, and not let anybody else take it. He rode off and presently brought his regiment up the road to the spot. As they arrived they turned off into the orchard which bordered the road—pitched their tents, hitched their horses, then clustered around the spot where the cattle had been slaughtered and dressed, and received their allowance of meat,—and in half an hour their little fires were blazing and each was preparing the supper for which his day's work had, doubtless, given him an eager appetite. The regiments that were too far off for this, contented themselves with clearing a space of the dead, with which the whole field was incumbered, and partaking of such fare as could most readily be brought up to them from the rear. The followers of an army,—those I mean who are not actual combatants, though ranked as soldiers, laborers, &c., &c., are always very numerous;—and besides these, who are counted as troops, there is always an immense number of persons who merely follow on with carts, hand-wagons, &c., filled with eatables or drinkables for sale. These volunteers are of great service after such an engagement, and whenever there is any temporary interruption of the regular supplies. On the day of Solferino especially the necessities of the troops were very great, as most of them were compelled to fight or march from 5 o'clock in the morning, after a slight breakfast, without any other refreshment, until 9 or 10 at night.

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual struts in Broadway, stepped up to him and inquired:

"How much do you ax for thim houses?"

"What do you ask me that for?" inquired the astonished dandy.

"Faith!" replied the Irishman, "an' I thought the whole strate beloned to ye."

Religious Freedom in Lombardy.

Whatever political disappointments may have attended the recent pacification, Lombardy has attained religious freedom by its annexation to Sardinia.

The London Daily News of the 12th instant remarks as follows upon the recent decree of the Sardinian Government:

"The Governor of Milan recently appointed by Victor Emanuel, has issued a decree declaring that the same liberty of conscience and of religious teaching which has for many years prevailed in Piedmont is henceforth assured to the people of Lombardy. Under the free institutions that exist in the hereditary States of the Sardinian King men have grown accustomed to think, speak and print whatever opinions they believe to be true in speculative and political science; what is far more precious in the sight of good men, far more permanently valuable even as a means of national advancement and civilization in the sight of deep thinking men, freedom of worship and of education has been established in all the territories of the House of Savoy west of the Ticino. And now that the dividing stream has been crossed by the army of liberation, and that Lombardy of its own spontaneous will, as in 1848, has pronounced for union with Piedmont, it is wise and just that the newly-organized government of the Provinces thus united should afford the earliest proofs in its power of the equal spirit in which it undertakes its new obligations. A nobler evidence of steadfastness and soundness of purpose, it could not give than this. There is no sectarian object to be gained in Lombardy by the enactments of guarantees of 'soul liberty.' There are no disaffected Hugenots to be won over by concessions to the recently established order of things. No powerful section or class is to be propitiated as in other countries, by the proclamation of the principles of religious freedom."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 1st.—Col. Sim Johnson, one of the editors of the late Washington Union, who several months ago was appointed consul to Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition.

So numerous have been the applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

Secretary Toucey has returned from his northern trip.

A letter received from Secretary Floyd, from Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly improving.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The steam ships *Indianola*, Capt. Souper, and *Arizona*, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Santiago July 29, and Indianola July 30, have arrived to-day, bringing $17,500 in specie. They furnish Tampico dates to July 22.

Gen. Degollado was at Tampico actively preparing for the new campaign.

Gen. Garcia was at Mantamoros, and had issued a proclamation calling the Liberals to arms.

President Juarez's decree, confiscating Church property, had been enthusiastically received.

A specie conducta of $600,000 was en route for Brownsville.

Two and thirty deaths from yellow fever had occurred at Reynosa.

The Rumour that Santa Anna had arrived at the City of Mexico was discredited.

From the special Jenkins of the New York Tribune.

A Great Wedding in New York.

The great social event of the day, the marriage (or we should say, the alliance, since it is to be conducted on a royal scale of magnificence) between the Cuban millionaire, Senor O., and the fair Americane, Miss B., is to be celebrated on or about the middle of next month; first in Grace Church, to conciliate the Protestant prejudices of the bride, and afterwards, with impressive display, at one of the Roman Catholic cathedrals. This golden wedding has been postponed on account of the recent severe illness of the bridegroom, as well as to await the arrival of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bridal present from Cuba, to be sent by the gentleman's sister to her prospective sister-in-law. So brilliant a *parti*, with his sixty years and his four millions of dollars, has been for more than a year the end and aim of many Fifth Avenue matrons on behalf of their budding daughters, and of many Fifth Avenue heiresses on their own behalf; but the ambitious hopes of these dowagers and belles have been sadly crushed by a young lady outside of their "set"—portionless, perhaps, but rich in her seventeen years, her Eugene-like features, and her tall, graceful figure, to say nothing of virgin affections.

The auspicious blending of these kindred hearts, dates from last New Year's day, when, under the genial influence of the season, generous Fortune led his prancing steeds, his yellow interpreter, and his golden self to the house irradiated by her presence; since which time, after a speedy and successful courtship, the ardent lover has plied the curiosity-shops of Broadway for gifts worthy of his "golden tressed Adelaide."

Tiffany has supplied them, to the jolly tune of six hundred thousand dollars, to-wit:

"One set of diamonds and pearls, consisting of necklace, bracelets, broach, ear-rings and head *parure*; one set of opals and diamonds; one set emeralds and diamonds, six exquisite diamond hair-pins; a watch and chatelaine, wonderful with enamel and diamonds; rings of fabulous splendor, and *et ceteras* too brilliant to enumerate or imagine."

The bridal jewels, *par excellence*, now being manufactured in Paris, are to be of pearls of rare size and diamonds of pure water; and the wreath which is to confine the one-thousand dollar miracle of a nuptial veil, is to be composed of orange blossoms in jewels; emerald leaves, diamond and sapphire flowers set in gold:

"The gold doth show her blessedness,
The sapphires mark her true;"

and we may wind up with the Elizabethean item of forty elaborate dresses, to be "composed" in lavish style.—After the wedding and one week of reception succeding it, instead of the usual tour, the happy pair will retire to honeymoon it in a "palatial" Fourteenth street residence, in which, with love's impatience, the fair *fiancee* is already installed, under the protection of her delighted parents.

In the Autumn Senor O. will introduce his bride to his own sunny land; after which the gay capitals of Europe will be made brighter by her advent—and her diamonds. So they say.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.—A letter from Vallegio of the 4th of July says:

It appears that the Austrians are before us, only two and a half miles distant. After the defeat of Solferino, they crossed the Adige, but they have since returned towards us. They have, it is said, received fresh troops, and are now 300,000 strong. Marshal Niel holds the advanced posts of the French army. The day before yesterday he signified to the Emperor this offensive movement of the Austrians, and even thought that he should be attacked yesterday morning. He, in consequence, evacuated Villafranca, which did not appear to him to be tenable, and fell back on the main body of the army. Half an hour after the departure of the French from Villafranca the Austrians arrived and established themselves. Many French officers attached to headquarters had already got a lodging at Villafranca. I was of the number, and I have now in my pocket the bullet given to me by the authorities of the town. The Emperor, on being informed of what was going on, sent Marshal Vaillant to make a reconnoisance. The Marshal returned at night, and his Majesty, on the fresh information received, gave orders, as already stated, to have his horse ready for four o'clock in the morning. The Austrians have not, however, made any attempt to attack the corps of Marshal Niel, and the Emperor has not quitted the Maffei-Palace, where he had taken up his residence, and the battle is postponed.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE AT LAST.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. Munford, has now made up, with full reliability, as to its being officially correct, the vote for Governor of Virginia at the last election. The official report gives

Letcher,	77,229
Goggin,	71,427

Total majority for Mr. Letcher, ... 5,802

A question, however, says the *Enquirer*, may arise about the vote of Portsmouth, which was not returned in conformity with the law, by being included with that of the county. If, therefore, the Legislature should reject the vote cast in Portsmouth, from the fact of nonconforming with the rules, it will increase Mr. Letcher's majority to 5,943.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—Wakulla is the name of a new office in Robeson County.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CURES SICK HEADACHE,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

See advertisement in another column.

July 29. 48-3m

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

Aug. 6, 7, Elizabeth, ... Carver's Creek.
" 13, 14, Bladen, ... Andrew Chapel.
" 20, 21, Smithville, } Cape Fear Mission, } ..... Smithville.
September 17, 18, Onslow, ... Swansboro'.
" 24, 25, Sampson, ... Goshen.
October 1, 2, Duplin, } South River Mission, } ..... Salem.

Holloway's Pills cleanse the blood of all degenerating particles, and render it a pure and healthy fluid. Its action is gentle, but sure and reliable. Fever and ague and the periodical diseases most prevalent on this continent are prevented by a timely use of this marvellous remedy, and cured by a course of the same according to the directions that accompany each box. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow ly

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

"Delays are Fatal."

Could the many thousands who now suffer from diseases for which this preparation is a certain specific, listen to the grateful testimony of those who have used it and been cured, they would

NO LONGER DOUBT

in regard to its efficacy, or hesitate in appropriating to themselves the benefits which this medicine can bestow. Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Tumors, Ulcers, Biles, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Rheumatism, in all its forms, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, are speedily cured by its use. It is perfectly safe to take, and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

August 5. 49-1w

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. GEORGE GROTGEN, to Miss SUSAN MARGARET HICKS.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21st, 1859, by the Rev. Benjamin Cutler, of St. Anne's Church, Lieut. MARSHALL BROWN, Wilmington, N. C., of the U. S. Rev. Service, to ELIZA A., daughter of Capt. Wm. B. Taber, of St. John's, N. B.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JOSEPH L. BARLOW, to Miss MARY S. LANE, daughter of the late Mr. Fountain Lane of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville papers please copy.

In South Washington District, New Hanover county, by Jno. D. Powers, Esq., Mr. THOMAS J. RIVENBARK, to Miss SARAH GIDDINGS.

In Duplin county, at the residence of the bride's father, James Gough, Esq., on the 22d ult., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY GRADY, to Miss SARAH A. GOUGH, all of Duplin, though formerly of Wayne county, N. C.

DIED.

CURTIS LEE died of consumption, at his father's residence, in Sampson county, on Sunday morning, July 24th. He was born March 15th, 1830, aged 29 years, 4 months and 9 days. He had successfully devoted himself to science, and was a young man of great promise.

"Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When science' self destroyed her favorite son;
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond permit,
She sow'd the seed, but death has reap'd the fruit."

COM.

At his residence, on New River, Onslow county, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1859, Mr. ROBERT W. CUSTON, in the 48th year of his age. The deceased was a very industrious man, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church 27 years. He was a kind husband and indulgent father. Thus have the wife and children, with a numerous train of relatives, been made to mourn the loss of him whose presence they so much esteem. But we have not to mourn as those who have no hope.

Now he resides where Jesus is,
Above this dusky sphere;
His soul was ripened for that bliss,
While yet he sojourned here.

Far from afflictions, toil and care,
The happy soul has fled:
The breathless clay will slumber here,
Among the silent dead.

A FRIEND.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following tracts of land in New Hanover County, to wit:

301 ACRES KNOWN AS THE REEDY TRACT, lying about five miles from the town of Wilmington and on Reedy, Caney, and Riley's Branch, said tract having been granted to him by virtue of a Deed dated 17th March, 1846, and signed by Will. A. Graham, then Governor of the State.

ALSO, 300 ACRES KNOWN AS THE CANEY TRACT, lying about the same distance from Wilmington, and bordering the lands of John A. Sanders and F. A. Moore.

ALSO, A HOUSE AND LOT
In the Town of Wilmington,

situated on Chestnut street in the eastern part of town. The house is a comfortable dwelling, and lot convenient.

Any person desiring to see the above lands, or house and lot, can learn any further particulars by applying to WM. A. BLUDWORTH, Burgaw, New Hanover County, N. C., or addressing JOHN H. BLUDWORTH,
Georgetown, S. C.

☞ James Grant, Esq., of Wilmington, will show the House, and David Sanders, Esq., the Lands.

August 5, 1859—49-2m.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.

August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,

Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, Wednesday the 17th of August next, 200 *ACRES PINEY LAND*, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden, lying in the County of Duplin, N. C., at Rosemary, on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Terms made known on the day of sale. T. BLAND,

Aug. 5.—2w. B. JOHNSON.

BATHING TOWELS.

LINEN AND COTTON—another lot just received at
July 11th BALDWIN'S.

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

July 28—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Buckaloo, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Jenny Lind, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Schr. Iowa, Payne, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Schr. Virginia Core, Thomas, from Newbern, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with corn.

Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. M. A. Parmerle, Gaskill, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. Mary, White, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carrow, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hooper, from New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Kate, Dixon, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, A. E. Hall.

29.—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Maria, Homan, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with hay.

29—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Brig W. H. Parks, Wish, from Portland, Me., to W. B. Flanner & Co.; with hay.

Schr. George Harriss, Gilbert, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Norwegian Brig Bona Fide, Omholdt, from Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

Br. Barque Frederick, Utley, from New York, to Willard & Curtis.

30—Brig African, Thompson, from New York, to C. H. Dudley.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, from New York, to Master.

30—Schr. H. W. Fry, Marshall, 5 days from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

31—Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to James T. Petteway.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Aug. 1—Schr. W. A. Ellis, Turner, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. J. N. Genin, Hallock, from Indianola, Texas, to J. H. Flanner.

Aug. 1—Schr. Pearl, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Cumber, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Schallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Rush, fm Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, fm Fayetteville to A. E. Hall.

2—Schr. Col. Lester, Delanoy, from Providence, R. I., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

3—Schr. Home, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with corn and naval stores.

4—Schr. Alba, Powell, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

July 28—Schr. W. R. Genn, Nye, for Philadelphia, by C. H. Dudley; with 100 bbls. pitch, 24,000 feet lumber, 70,000 feet timber.

29.—Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, for Boston, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,107 bbls. spirits turpentine, 380 do. rosin, 5 bales cotton, 1 box mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

29—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, for Lockwood's Folly, by J. T. Petteway.

30—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 837 bbls. spirits turpentine, 806 do. rosin, 150 do. tar, 24 bales yarn.

2—Brig T. W. Lucas, Perkins, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 288,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Smith & McLaurin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

3—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, for Boston, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,218 bbls. spirits turpt., and 401 do. rosin.

4—Schr. M. A. Parmerle, Gaskill, for New York, by Willard & Curtis; with 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 660 do. rosin, 14 bales yarn, 400 bushels wheat.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1859.

Dr. WOOD:—

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative," it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m

P. ARMSTRONG'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.

July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

NEW MUSICAL WORKS.—100 Comic Songs, music and words, to which have been added many copyright pieces; 100 Songs of Scotland, music and words; 100 Songs of Ireland, music and words; Handel's Sacred Oratorio. The Messiah, in a vocal score, with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte, (composed in the year 1741): the Operatic Violin Instruction Book, containing thorough instructions; The Parlor Glee Book, containing all the principal Songs and Choruses, arranged for the Piano, Richardson's new method for the Piano Forte, an improvement upon all other instruction books; Guide to Musical Composition, for those who wish, in a short time, and without the aid of a teacher, to acquire the power of inventing melodies; the Home Melodies, a collection of songs and ballads—words and music, at KELLEY'S Book Store.

August 4th, 1859.

SUNDRIES.—100 hhds. prime new crop Cardenas Molasses; 125 bbls. Portland Syrup, in new, bright packages; 60 hhds. New Orleans, Porto Rico and Muscovdao Sugar; 50 bbls Clarified and Refined Sugars; 200 bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee; 100 bbls. N. York City Mess and Prime Pork. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

Aug. 4, 1859.

HERRING—HERRING.

100 BBLS. NO. 1 HERRING, in prime order. Just received and for sale by

July 11th T. H. McKOY & CO.

COFFEE—COFFEE.

90 BAGS COFFEE, (various grades,) in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

July 11th

"SHUBERT'S" DRAWERS, all sizes.

July 28. 38 MARKET STREET.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	@	32½
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	11¼
strict mid'g	00	@	11½
good mid'g	11¾	@	12
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	14	@	15
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 15	@	1 20
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	62 50		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	85
Oats	50	@	60
Pease, Cow	80	@	82½
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 05	@	1 10
do. white	1 20	@	1 25
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	60	@	70
IRON, ℔

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

☞ What can the *Fayetteville Carolinian* be driving at? It represents us as opposing Mr. Winslow upon purely personal grounds, in face of the fact distinctly stated by us, that we do not oppose Mr. Winslow at all. Does not the *Carolinian* know that we stated the precise truth when we say that Mr. McDuffie claims to be a Democrat in principle and practice. Again, the *Carolinian* reiterates the charge that Mr. McDuffie opposed regular nominees of the Democratic party in Cumberland last August. Now this charge we had already given in the *Journal*, as made by the *Carolinian*, and also Mr. McDuffie's reply. Let the people judge.

Does not the *Carolinian* see that *its* present remarkable course leads it to do just what the opponents of Mr. Winslow would desire. If the opinions of the *Journal* amount to anything at all, if through long years of faithful, if not able service, it has earned any influence at all, the *Carolinian* appears determined to have that influence cast against Mr. Winslow, and when we will not be made to assume a position of hostility to Mr. Winslow, it assumes for us that position, and takes for granted that we are opposed that gentleman. This is queer policy on the part of an avowed friend of the incumbent, whatever it might be on the part of an opponent. A distinguished citizen of Duplin county informed us a few days since that Mr. McDuffie, or some of McDuffie's friends, were quoting us there as being opposed to Mr. Winslow, and in favor of Mr. McDuffie. The presumed object was to use whatever little influence people might attach to our opinions to the advantage of one candidate over the other. Now, that we could understand. The supposed position of even as humble individuals as ourselves might have its effect on somebody's mind, for there is hardly anybody so insignificant as to have no influence at all.

The gentleman told us that he had contradicted this in conversation—that from the position we had taken, he thought neutrality was the consistent course for us to pursue, but he saw no hostility. We thanked our friend for placing our course in a proper light, and begged him to say at all times, that the statement that we were opposing or opposed to Mr. Winslow was, to say the least of it, a grave error. But are we called upon to follow the lead of the *Carolinian* and abjurgate Mr. McDuffie? We do not think so, and we do not mean to do it. Perhaps, after a while the *Carolinian* may come to the conclusion, one of these days, that the fewer harsh words Democrats exchange or apply to each other the better in the long run. It cannot surely hope to benefit Mr. Winslow by representing people as opposing him who are not opposing him. It makes a very decided mistake, we think.

Perhaps, also, its articles would lose nothing in force while they would certainly gain greatly in courtesy by a less profuse use of such harsh adjectives as "absurd," &c., &c., applied to the statements of a cotemporary, which really and truly desires to see this contest pass away as quietly as possible, and leave as few unpleasant feelings behind it as possible; which really and truly desires to maintain relations of friendship and kindness with the press generally, and particularly with its Democratic co-workers.

☞ The *Wilmington Herald* seems to chuckle over the idea of the *Journal's* being mistaken when it said there was no opposition candidate for Congress in this district.

If the *Herald* knows of any candidate of the opposition we wish it would say so. Let us not burst in ignorance. Do not tantalize us to death with unsatisfied expectation. Candidly and seriously, does the *Herald* mean to intimate that there will be any *secret* opposition or any opposition so far secret but to be developed at the eleventh hour? We cannot think so. Unless we are very much deceived no gentleman of the opposition would allow his name to be used in any such way or for any such purpose. We neither are nor claim to be anything of a sage, but we think that we would have known it had any leading member of the opposition in Wilmington entertained any such views. Fair play and honest dealing are jewels, and any secret movement at this stage of the game would not be in accordance with either.

Personal.

The Editor of the Washington, N. C. *Dispatch*, has gone to a Camp Meeting.

The Editor of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* was in Newbern at the latest dates. Our friend Sinclair passed through Wilmington on his way to Newbern, and appeared to be in the best of health and keeping.

The Editors of the Wadesboro' *Argus* are excited.—They are determined to beat Hon. Burton Craige, and the people are determined to elect him.

Messrs. Shaw and Smith in the first district, Messrs. Gilmer and Williams in the fifth, Messrs. Scales and Leach, and Messrs. Coleman and Vance in the eighth, may reasonably be supposed to await the result of the election on Thursday next, with some anxiety.

We do not think that the gentlemen running in this district evince any great feeling. Let us say, however, to those who think little or no exertion needed—such calculations are *never* safe—since there are two Democrats in the field, there is surely a chance for all to vote.

Nobody, of course, expects Sanders to do anything with Branch in the fourth district, and Col. Ruffin has no opposition in the second. Walkup will be badly beaten by Craige.

Personally, the Editors of the Journal have no difficulty to-day in keeping cool. It is quite cool.

Editorial Visit.

We had the pleasure this morning of a hurried visit from our brother Editor, Mr. Whitaker, of the "Democratic Press" of Raleigh. We were pleased to find Mr. Whitaker in good health and spirits. He speaks quite encouragingly of the prospects of the "Press." We trust that we may be enabled to see more of Mr. Whitaker before he returns to Raleigh. Branch is bound to be elected.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

N. C. Stocks.—We notice sales of 7,000 6 per cent. N. C. Bonds in New York on the 27th inst., and 8,000 on the 28th, at 95¾. Virginia 6's at 93¾. Tennessee 6's at 88.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

☞ Tarboro' is admitted to be the legal, legitimate, newspaporial, North Carolina name of the pleasant, well built and wealthy county seat of Edgecombe county. Tawboro' is discovered to be an affectation—a cockneyism.

Stabbing Case.

We learn that a young man named Henry Erambert was very badly, if not fatally, stabbed or cut last night at a somewhat notorious house in the lower part of town, known as the Hole in the Wall. Alexander Wiggs and Mitchell Kemp were arrested, charged with the offence. They have been lodged in jail to undergo an examination to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the investigation having been deferred until that time, to await the progress of Erambert's case; he is not expected to survive even that long.

All parties concerned, are, we learn, young men. The circumstances of the case we have not heard. It is said that the temporal artery was cut.

Harbor Master's Report

Of vessels arrived at the port of Wilmington, for the month ending 31st July, 1859:

	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total
Barques	2		2
Brigs	7	4	11
Schooners	38	1	39
Do. under 50 tons	27		27
			79

JESSE W. DICKSEY, Harbor Master.

☞ "The Empire is Peace" says Louis Napoleon, and he illustrates this by two bloody and expensive wars in rapid succession. The Napoleonic policy is that of good faith, and surely no one could doubt this who knows that Louis Napoleon grasped the imperial crown after having sworn a solemn oath to support the republican constitution. Napoleon is the friend of freedom and humanity in Italy, but crushes out freedom of opinion at home, and imposes the most galling fetters on the press.

Italy is not relieved of the presence of Austria. Her famous fortresses still stand intact to menace and overawe her neighbors. Mantua and Peschiera and Verona and Legnano still frown upon Lombardy, ready at a favorable opportunity to crush out any popular movement. Parma and Modena and Tuscany are still to be governed by Princes of the House of Austria. Little enough has been done for the people, but much has been done for the monarchs, and there are not wanting those who assert that as the price of Napoleon's "moderation" he has purchased the friendship and alliance of Austria, and that the three empires of France, Austria Russia will be hereafter found acting against England and Prussia, making a sort of new Holy Alliance.

Contrary to what some excited votaries of popular liberty seemed to think or hope, but in accordance with what cooler reason ought to have prepared all sane men to expect, the war has been a dynastic and not a popular one.

The French Emperor in his proclamation published in the Moniteur says "The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence." What this means may be easily understood. It will be less an independent ally than a protected vassal. Italy with French troops at Rome, with the Austrians entrenched in their powerful military positions, with Piedmont and Lombardy under foreign influence and constantly reminded of it, will be as far, if not farther from actual, real national independence than it was before. The nominal settlement, however displeasing to the people of Italy will be put under the guarantee of two military despotisms instead of one.

But Napoleon, as a Napoleonist, has acted right wisely and prudently. He has played the game he intended to play—that game was a very different one from that which Kossuth and Garibaldi hoped or expected.

A New Style of Card.—We have before us Higginson's Map of the seat of war and contiguous countries, presented by the Home Insurance Company of New York, and having the card of that Company, list of Directors, Capital Stock, etc., subjoined. It is right cute, to say the least.

Hail Columbia! *An Historical Republican Rhyme. By George Paddison, of New Hanover.* Raleigh: Holden and Wilson, "Standard" Office. 1859.

The above is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet copy of verses, just laid before us with the respects of the author. It contains some thirty-eight pages.

Perhaps a better idea of the scope of this performance can be obtained from the "Summary" on the title-page, and the prefatory "Notice" which heads the first page of verses, than from any remarks of ours. The Summary will show the scope, while the Notice will indicate the object of the writer. The following is the "Summary":—

First and Second Wars with England—Penn—Pennsylvania—Murder of Jane MacRae by the Indians—First Settlers of Plymouth—Philip of Mt. Hope—Roger Williams—New York, New Jersey—Maryland—The "Old Dominion"—Western Virginia, a Sketch from Hampshire County—Daniel Boon—Kentucky—Ohio—La Salle and the Early French Missionaries—Reflections—Spanish Adventure in South America—Ancient Italy—Modern France—Columbia—Contrast—Conclusion.

And the following the prefatory "Notice:"

The design of this little metrical performance is twofold, first, suggestive, intended to stimulate among our Youth a spirit of inquiry, that may lead them to seek after a better acquaintance with the subjects here introduced; for which purpose they must consult the pages of Bancroft, Prescott, Trumbull, and Hale, well assured that in the glowing eloquence of the two former they will find rich material to wean them from those senseless, but absorbing narratives, too popular in our day, the style of which is fast tending to justify the reproach abroad, that American writers* are spoiling the English language.

Secondary, and subordinate to the above, is the other design of presenting specimens of various kinds of metre; and it is hoped that such illustrations may meet with favorable notice from those who duly appreciate the value of that much slighted division of Grammar called Prosody, and its power in improving accentual accuracy, distinct utterance, and melodious intonation, in the ordinary exercise of plain reading, or in the higher range of studied elocution.

* Writers a la Crockett, Buntline, et id genus omne.

We have merely glanced over a few lines here and there. The prosody, as Mr. Paddison seems to claim for it, is, so far as we can see, accurate and the language pure. The range of subjects is extensive enough to give the charm of variety to the work, while the frequent changes of metre relieve it from the danger of monotony. Mr. Paddison is, we believe, a teacher by profession, and is evidently a man of scholastic attainments.

Charleston and the Democratic Convention.

We have really been surprised to see articles, some of them from Southern papers, urging objections against Charleston as a place for the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention, these objections being founded, ostensibly, at least, upon climate.

Now, we know what we say, when we assert that in every sense of the word the climate of Charleston in June or July is much more pleasant than that of any Northern city with which we are acquainted. The thermometer rules lower, and there is a more refreshing breeze. Wilmington or Charleston never become so terribly heated as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Cincinnati, and such a thing as Yellow Fever is unknown until August in Charleston—unknown at any time in Wilmington.

☞ The *Mercury*, heretofore printed at Williamston, is to be hereafter issued from Tawboro', Edgecombe county, under the name of the *Tawboro' Mercury*, instead of the *Williamston Mercury*. The character, appearance and politics of the paper will remain unchanged.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, July 26th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—I have at last arrived at this celebrated, long looked for place, after encountering many difficulties, and being subjected to a ride of over fifty miles, by stage, over one of the worst roads imaginable. We have been very fortunate inhaving pleasant weather, fine teams and splendid drivers, otherwise I don't know how we could have gotten along; we have also had fine accommodations. I can't say that I am very much pleased with the management of this establishment. It is a pretty place, and seems to be well patronized, but I think, as many others do, that if they can get a dollar for a shilling's worth they would be very glad to do it. There is a degree of indifference shown to travelers that is by no means pleasant or gentlemanly. I can speak for myself, from the neglect that I have received since I have been here. I hope our Southern friends will bear in mind, that when they visit here they may expect to wait on themselves, and occupy such *tenants* or shanties as we generally give our servants, except that we generally *locate our servants* a little nearer the dining room, and not in the woods.

I assure you, Messrs. Editors, it is hard for an invalid to travel as I have had to do; and after reaching my haven of rest, as it should be, to come in contact with those not as good as brutes, and be compelled to submit to arrangements in all things.

They have no bills of fare, if they had I would send one; *but the old negro*, who I found more of a gentleman than his master, said they ONLY had *roast beef and mutton, boiled ham and mutton*, stewed mutton, cabbage, Irish potatoes and raw tomatoes; blackberry pies, and green apple pies; no milk nor ice; in fact they have no ice here. Take this bill of fare and compare it with what their advertisement says, and let every man judge for himself; and again, I am prepared to prove that the fare here is worse than I have found at any country inn I have stopped at since I left home. I must conclude by requesting persons in search of health to avoid this place, for other reasons that I will assign at some future day. TOPSAIL.

Steamship Huntsville on Fire.

The steamship Huntsville, Capt. Post, which left Savannah yesterday at 5 P. M. for New York, is now below this port, supposed to be on fire. Smoke was seen coming out of the steerage about 6 o'clock this morning, when the ship was immediately headed for Charleston, and in trying to come into this harbor she grounded in Beach Channel where she now lies. Some twenty-five passengers came up from the ship this morning in the pilot boat Savannah, and the vessel will, no doubt, float off with the flood tide, when she will be brought up near the city, where assistance can be rendered her.

Charleston News, 29th inst.

Further News from Europe—The Effect of the Armistice and the Voice of Disappointment.

The steamship New York, which left Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived at New York on Monday evening. Although the advices brought by this arrival are not so late as those received by the North Britain, still they are interesting, as showing the state of public feeling in Europe in the interval which elapsed between the announcement of the armistice of the belligerent forces and the reception of the unexpected news of the treaty of peace agreed upon by the Allies and Austria.

It is stated that when the preliminaries of peace are arranged between the two belligerent Emperors they will be submitted to the Congress of the European powers who signed the treaties of 1815, and it is anticipated that the representatives of two (perhaps England and Prussia) will not leave it over pleased with its proceedings.

The Paris correspondent of the London News writes: It is rumored in government circles that, in order to punish Prussia for her recent attempts to intimidate France and dominate over Austria, the two Emperors will sign a peace without Prussia's intervention, and Louis Napoleon will henceforth lend himself to restoring Austrian influence in Germany.

Another letter, accounting for the armistice, says: It is pretty certain that the conduct of Victor Emanuel and M. Cavour has given anything but satisfaction to the Emperor, and would, if persisted in, most seriously commit him with those whose enmity would be most inconvenient. My private opinion in respect to the recent doings at Verona is, that the Emperor of the French wishes to come to an understanding with his brother monarch without the interference of the neutral powers. Austria is in a humor to conclude peace with France, because she is disgusted with the "short-sighted and selfish" policy of England. Before France and Austria come to an understanding the latter will not fail to make conditions in favor of her South German friends, but she will hardly think herself bound to do as much for Prussia. Austria is an exceeding revengeful power, and consequently not like to forget that the British and Prussian governments might, had they been inclined to do so, have prevented the outbreak of the war.

The Independence Belge has the following:

In high official spheres a specific solution is very generally believed in, if the Emperor of Austria will, in a spirit of conciliation, second Napoleon III. in his endeavors to reconcile the phrase in his manifesto "free to the Adriatic" with the position yet maintained by the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venitian territory, and with the treaty rights of the house of Hapsburg in that part of Italy. People belonging to the *entourage* of the Emperor and Empress say in private conversation that Napoleon III. desires to give to Europe a new proof of his moderation. They add that the Emperor, amidst all the excitement of the great task which he has undertaken, deeply feels the cruel losses which are involved in war, carried on with all the appliances of modern science, and that after Magenta and Solferino the sight of so many brave men laid low for his cause produced a great effect upon that concentrated mind which is so calm on the surface and apparently so cold. They have reason to believe that the relations of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unmingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy.

Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always displayed for the head of the Church, they infer that he must regret the complications of the present situation of Rome. Under the influence of these various impressions, and considering that after his rapid and brilliant success, the result of the struggle, if it were to be prolonged, could only be a question of time, and the sacrifice of a certain number of lives, the Emperor thinks he may now propose a truce with the object of seeing whether the Italian question may not be more humanely solved by discussion than by the sword. The Patrie was mistaken when it affirmed that the Emperor of Austria proposed the suspension of hostilities. The initiative was taken by Napoleon III., who sent the first overtures by General d'Urban's son after a conversation which he had with this young officer on the subject of an exchange of prisoners.

A letter from Turin says the news of the armistice gave great pleasure there, and adds:

The conquest of Venetia would have given to France very much trouble, and occasioned the Emperor Napoleon great embarrassment. The Piedmontese, however, are far from satisfied. Their ambition is on a par with their nullity, and they covet Venetia as well as Lombardy; but the Venetians will find themselves much happier if governed by the Archduke Maximilian, with a national administration. Before the Lombards are united three months with the Piedmontese they will regret the change. The Governor of Lombardy appointed by Victor Emanuel has already made himself very unpopular by issuing notes of the Bank of Turin, and declaring them a legal tender. Paper money has always been disliked by the Lombards, and the Austrian government never ventured on putting it into circulation. There is now less excuse than ever for imposing it, as gold was never so abundant in Italy as at the present moment, in consequence of the large quantity imported by the French for the use of the troops, and which freely circulates among the population.

From the London News, July 12.

THE VOICE OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

The present moment is not, perhaps, a very proud one for the supernumeraries whose business it is to swell the triumph of the half-dozen actors whose names appear in big type in the play bills of passing history. It may seem to the inspired writers of the Moniteur ungracious and disrespectful to be only moderately exultant at the declaration of an armistice on the plains of Italy.—Bloodshed is so horrible—as soon as an Emperor has as much as he wants of it; war is so inhuman—when it ceases to be convenient; and is not the empire peace—when its own cause is won, though the cause for which it broke the peace be compromised or betrayed? The Moniteur has not yet set the armistice to music, and we should be sorry to misrepresent the composer of Europe before his baton has struck the first note; but we are anxious to give a reason for our reserve, if we hesitate for the moment to chime in with the acclaiming chorus of congratulation, and the hymn of praise of which "the moderation of the Emperor" is the magnificent refrain.

For "moderation" is the can't word of the hour to which the public opinion of Europe is expected to bow down in humble thankfulness and devout acknowledgment. We know what crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, and what horrors have been perpetrated in the name of religion; the holier the words the more abominable are the acts they concentrate, and we wait with anxiety to learn what imposing sacrifice is about to be performed under the name of "moderation." Assuredly no sound-minded Englishman will deny the virtue of moderation. It is the key stone of our constitutional arch—the saving principle of our national life—the characteristic of our polity—the habit of our daily experience in all our ecclesiastical and civil affairs. But moderation for domestic use, and moderation as an export, are two very different things. Nothing can be easier than to be guilty of "moderation" at the expense of your neighbors, but Englishmen, who are not addicted to theatrical effects, and are not disposed to regard international transactions as so much stage business for green-room Emperors, are apt to call "moderation" of this kind by another name.

We are certain to hear so much of "moderation" for the next few weeks that it becomes important to the welfare of the nations more immediately interested in the meaning of the term to arrive at an accurate definition. It was a chivalrous, but not to speak by the card, a "moderate" act, to put two hundred thousand men in line in order to turn a rival Emperor out of Northern Italy. But having done so, it will not be, strictly speaking, an act of absolute "moderation" to stop short at the point where the real difficulties of the campaign begin, and to say, "I have proved myself a general; I have tested my rifle-cannon; I have slept in my uncle's bed, won two great actions and sacrificed some thousand hetacombs to the God of battles," and now, "when France is satified, Europe is content," let me make things pleasant with Austria, and go back and celebrate the St. Napoleon at Nortre Dame. This sort of "moderation" may do very well as an operation for the rise on the Bourse, but, as distant and disinterested spectators, we have a right to ask whether it would deserve the satisfaction of Italy and of Europe?

Crusaders for abstract principles not only play high stakes, but incur heavy obligations; and one of the least of these is fidelity to the flag of an ally and to the cause of a nation. But deeper and wider and far-reaching is the obligation to humanity and to civilization which imperial crusaders incur. An Emperor of Austria has, at any rate, this signal advantage over the other principal in the mighty duel which has held Europe in suspense for the last six weeks. Francis Joseph has fought for his rights—or, if you will, his wrongs—but (to give his due) he never professed to drive his regimental hordes to the slaughter in the name of any principle more respectable than "devotion to your Kaiser." He has not yet pretended, as his forefathers did, to be the champion of the liberty and independence of Europe. So many fat acres of irrigable soil, so many tax-paying shopkeepers, so many subjects, so many silk-worms. These were the substantial merits of an Austrian Emperor's good cause; and as Mr. Solomon Bernard Polack ingeniously remarked to Mr. Yardley at the Thames police office yesterday, when that tender-hearted magistrate was attempting to negotiate the release of a skylark, "it cost me much money—the money, sare." The poor skylark, a skylark was to him, and nothing more. And so is Italy to Austria. But when the Yardley of Italy is backed by 200,000 men, Europe expects that he will either leave the Austrian Polack in quiet possession of his bird, or that he will succeed in setting the poor bird free, in the name of the great principle which, in the face of heaven and earth, he has sworn to vindicate, and not content himself with the cheap satisfaction of restoring the bird to a more comfortable cage, after a moment's taste of freedom, or letting it fly as well as it can between four walls, with mutilated wings.

We have rarely seen more good counsel in the same space than the following conclusion of a medical essay:

"Avoid study as much as you can during first periods of digestion. The eyes and stomach are both supplied with nerves from the same branch, and the employment of the eyes in reading or writing soon after eating deranges digestion, and throws the whole system out of gear. All who transgress this law will have a reckoning to pay sooner or later. Avoid the sitting posture as much as possible. This may be done by using a standing desk for reading and writing, and transferring your work to it now and then. If this cannot be done, get up occasionally and take a few turns up and down the room, or even stand up and sit down again. If your feet are cold let your walk be on your toes—springing on them as is done in dancing—a most excellent winter exercise for the sedentary. If need be, wrap your feet and legs in some warm garment when you resume your seat; an old cloak or dressing-gown will do. It is far better to use a hot water foot-stool—anything rather than submit to cold feet. You may as well expect to live without air or food as to enjoy health unless you can contrive to counteract a tendency to cold feet if you are unfortunate enough to suffer from it. Never imagine that you are doing yourself justice if you do not walk as much each day as can be done without absolute fatigue. What this may be will vary according to age, state of health, etc.: but, as a rule it may be laid down that a slight feeling of lassitude is about the best measure you can have. The healthy will only increase their debility by attempting long 'constitutional walks' beyond their powers, and without proper training. Great mistakes are made here by young men in their summer excursions from which they often return with the seeds of jaundice and fever lurking in their constitutions, in consequence of over-heating, chilling and over-exertion. Sedantry persons should feed moderately and avoid fermenting liquors as much as possible, especially if of a naturally sanguineous temperament. Those who are naturally pallid and dyspeptic should use a more generous diet, eating a moderate quantity at each repast, and above all things avoiding that disturbance of the digestive process which is the application to study soon after eating. An excellent drink for such persons is bitter beer, with a dash of soda-water into a it in the proportion of about half-and-half."

Cotton-Growing out of the United States.—Every movement calculated to affect our great staple, whether in quantity or quality, or in whatever part of the world it may be made, cannot fail to prove interesting to American readers, and more particularly to our friends in the South. Yet there are several regions where cotton cultivation is springing up, that have thus far been almost overlooked in American considerations of the great subject; and among these may be epecially mentioned Africa, both on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The returns of Egypt we are familiar with. That country produces enough for home consumption, and exports a few hundred thousand bales. The cotton fields of Algeria, however, are steadly increasing, both in surface and yield, and that, too under the wise and beneficient patronage of the French Government, which has awarded liberal premiums to such planters as produce the most, and to others who bring forward the best specimens; and a report recently made to Louis Napoleon, shows that the cultre has largely increased, and that notwithstanding injuries from climate or aggricultural inexperience to the crops, the confidence of the colonists in their future success was unabated. They had become quite expert in the selection of their ground for planting in skill, tending and irrigation. Then the number of native (Arab) planters is increasing, and had reached a maximum of six hundred; and a jury appointed to investigate the matter, used the following language in their verdict: "There is every reason to anticipate a triumphant future in the cultivation of cotton in Algeria."—Gold medals and other prizes of honor were awarded to the growers. Thus it will be seen that the French, as well as the British government, is doing all in its power to foster and promote the production of colonial cotton. In Hindostan and in Demarara, the British authorities are active, and the increase of East India cotton last year, as we have already shown, was considerable. But further—at a recent meeting in Liverpool, experiments made by British planters at and near Sierra Leone, one of the hottest parts of the African coast, although at first partial failures, have since resulted in a measurable success, so much so, that even the natives, who have little experience, last year sent in nearly four-and-a-half millions of pounds of clean cotton, equal to two thousand American bales. It was also said that African cotton, from whatever part of that continent it comes, will invariably sell in Liverpool or Manchester for two pence or three pence a pound more than the East India product. More money has been raised in Lancashire, and more machinery implements, and choice seeds have been recently sent out to promote the cotton planting interests of British Africa on the western coast. The subject is one of extraordinary interest to this country, as tending, within a few years, to a probable reduction in the price of our staple. And yet, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the consumption of cotton textiles in every country on the face of the globe is annually increasing—so that the chances are, that there will be abundant room for profitable cotton farming, wherever it can be carried on, for the next century.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

Soldiers' Leave-Taking in Paris.—The Paris Correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes: Drunkenness is universal in Paris just now, and encouraged by the government, because it makes the soldiers and conscripts forget—*everything*, at a moment when memory is prone to be so busy, and remembrances so painful. The discipline in this particular is entirely relaxed. I have seen company after company move along so drunk they could scarcely walk. As their guns will be taken away from them, and will be given to them only when they reach Genoa, there is no danger of their doing damage with their weapons. The strangest thing I saw was at the Lyons railway station, where troops took their departure huddled together. They were without weapons. Each had a well-filled knapsack, on the back of which was strapped a flat cake of brown bread a foot wide and four inches thick. These were original dimensions, but many were curtailed of the proportion, till little remained but a huge slice.

The space in front of the "departing" station was filled with fellows stretched at full length on the ground, sleeping off in the sun the fumes of the wine. Here were sergeants busily engaged in "calling the roll," and loading their men into the cars. There were drunken fellows cramming all their pockets with hard-boiled Easter eggs. Many groups were formed by weeping mothers and sisters, and fathers and brothers, bidding farewell to the loved ones. How many of all these I have seen depart will return here again? No scene—believe me, I saw many painful scenes—of all those I saw touched me so near as the parting between a brother and sister—such was their relations, I heard them say. The girl was a seamstress, and wore no bonnet, but a neat muslin cap, decked with cherry ribbons, which set off her embrowned face with great advantage. I do not think she could have been more than eighteen.

Tears streamed down her cheeks. She filled every pocket he had with something or another she bought from the peddlers that hawked eatables around, and when his pockets were full, she took a little silk apron she wore and packed it to its utmost capacity, tied it securely and placed it under his arm. When the parting hour came—1,000 men were sent off every hour—the poor child hung to her brother as if she would have that second eternal, and bowing her head on his breast, wept silently, bitterly. His lips quivered and tears stood in his eyes. "*He la bas!* 97! 97! *de peche—toi donc,*" cried the sergant. The brother kissed the girl on both cheeks, and in a moment was laid by the great door, behind which none but soldiers can go. I walked behind the poor girl as she returned home. She lived not far from Notre Dame. She occupied a room in the garret, for I saw her open the window, and sitting near it, bury her face in her hands.

Vessels in the Navy.—At the close of the present summer the American Navy will comprise ten ships of the line, ten frigates, twenty-one sloops-of-war, three brigs, one schooner, thirty-seven screw steamers of different grades, nine side wheel steamers of different grades, three store ships, and five receiving ships; total ninety-nine vessels. This is about one-seventh as many as are in the English, one-fifth as many as in the French and Austrian, and a little more than one-fourth as many as are in the Spanish navy; yet, except the first named Power, we have more sea-coast to guard, and probably a more numerous merchant marine to protect, than all other nations named taken together.

Washington City, 29th July 29th, 1859.

Immense Swindling Affair.

The fourteen million loan of the Grand Duchy of Baden, connected with the lottery enterprise, of which the Rothschilds were pretended to be the European agents, has proved to be an immense swindling affair.—Constantine, Fellnex & Co., the New York agents have decamped. They had been operating largely in the South.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. F., July 30th, 1859.

The steamer *Ocean Queen* arrived off Cape Race last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst.

Gladstone's budgett shows a deficiency of about £5,000,000 sterling. He prefers direct taxation, and 4 per cent. increase on income tax; also an increase on Dutch malt, spirits and tea, to meet the deficit.

A new Sardinian Ministry has been formed. Marmora is Minister of War and President of Council.

Subscribers to the Austrian war loan have been released from their obligations.

Halifax, N. S., July 30, 1859.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon* from Liverpool has arrived with dates to the 20th inst.

It is stated that both the French and Austrian Emperors are convinced that the bases of the treaty of peace were hastily made and in many respects impracticable.

They ignore the intervention of neutrals in consummating the treaty.

Some leading English journals, including the London Post, attack the treaty.

A French corps of fifty thousand is to remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country.

The Austrian army retain their position.

Tuscany, Modena and Parma are all highly dissatisfied with the treaty.

At Turin great exasperation and dejection are displayed on the same account. Napoleon was coldly received there.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 20, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the past three three days reach 17,000 bales; all qualities have declined 1/8 to 1/4d.—the market closing very dull. Quotations are as follows:

Middling Orleans.....7 3-16d.

Middling Uplands.....6 7/8 to 7d.

Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Flour.—French is offered at lower prices. American table 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Wheat quiet but firm. Quotations are nominal for Southern.

Corn dull, and all qualities considerably declined, owing to heavy arrivals; mixed and yellow 5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d, and white 7s. to 7s. 9d.

Rosin dull at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. for Common.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d.

Rice steady.

Consols for money closed at 95 1/8 to 95 1/4.

New York, July 30, 1859.

The wine and tobacco store of Andre Brothers was burned yesterday. Loss estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

It is reported that the Monongahela Valley Bank, in Pennsalvania, had failed.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, August 1, 1859.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, with dates to the 23d ult.

The California news is unimportant.

Gen. Lamar, U. S. Minister, came passenger.

The revolution in Peru had been suppressed, and an amnesty granted to all offenders.

St. Louis, Mo., July 30th, 1859.

The overland mail from California of the 8th ult. has arrived.

Extensive gold discoveries have been made on Walker's River, and much excitement has been manifested in consequence, in Nevado and Eldorado counties.

A fire occurred at Weaversville on the 5th inst.—The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Later from Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, July 29.—An express arrived here last night from Denver city on the 20th. The mines continued to yield well; new leads were constantly developed, but many miners were compelled to quit work from a scarcity of water.

A company has commenced the construction of a flume, eleven miles long, to convey water to the neighborhood of Mountain city.

Later from Havana.

New Orleans, July 29.—By an arrival to-day we have advices from Havana to 25th of July. Sugars are dull. Exchange on London 12 a 13 per cent premium; on New Orleans 3 a 4 per cent; and on New York par a 2 per cent.

After November 1st, a mail from Havana for the United States will be made up at the British consulate for transmission by the Royal West India Mail Company.

Nicaraguan Affairs.

New Orleans, July 29.—The Cass-Herron Treaty has been laid over for a year, and Minister Lamar is on his way home. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley was at San Jose. Mons. Belly has secured the Transit Route for six years, until the Isthmus Canal is finished, and expects to commence operations in October. Senor Martinez intends calling an extra session of the Nicaraguan Congress for their approval of the grant of the Transit Route to Mons. Belly, and also to take some action in relation to the treaty with the United States, and the ultimatum of Minister Lamar.

An Intense Heated Term.—The weather has been excessively hot throughout California. At Mariposa the thermometer rose to 118 degrees in the shade; at San Ardreas, in a "cool" spot, to 108; at Ophir to 114; at Main Bar to 120; Sacremento to 109; at Oroville to 114; at Timbucto to 121, and at various other points to over 100 degrees. The air at Santa Barbara was a genuine siroco. A correspondent of a San Francisco paper, writing from there, says:—

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th inst., a burning wind came upon us from the northwest and smote us with terror. At 2 o'clock the thermometer exposed to this wind rose to 133 degrees of Fahrenheit; at 5 o'clock it had fallen to 122 degrees, and at 7 o'clock it stood at 77 degrees, where it had been in the morning. During the whole duration of this visitation every one staid within doors, taking good care to keep doors and windows closed.

ELIXIR CALISAYA.

PREPARED of the best Yellow Cinchona Bark and various Aromatics. It is confidently recommended as being one of the most agreeable and efficient Tonics in use for *General Debility, Languor, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Fevers* arising from *Miasmatic Exhalations.*

Directions.—Let the patient, if an adult, take one table spoonful fifteen minutes before each meal, if the Physician who may be in attendance does not direct differently.

For Children or persons more delicately constituted than usual, the dose should be proportionately less.

Prepared by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,
Practical Pharmaceutist,
July 22. Wilmington, N. C.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of UMBRELLAS at the Hat and Cap Emporium, selling at the very lowest cash prices.

Those in want of something light, fine and cheap, will find the article at MYERS & MOORE'S.
July 28, 1859.

WE BEGIN THIS DAY TO SELL OUR MOST desirable stock of Straw goods for less than cost.—Now is the time to buy your straw hats, and keep cool.

We offer these inducements to make room which we need very much.

Call at the Emporium, 34 Market St., and purchase your straw hats at less than cost for *Cash.*
July 21. MYERS & MOORE.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—82-6m*

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS. Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

Observe:—We invite all to bring any garment, Coarse or Fine, Heavy or Light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly·

Wilmington, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Seovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

THE HEROES OF THE LAST LUSTRE; A beautiful Poem. We give the following beautiful paragraph on Sir John Franklin:

America! then were thy heart strings swept
By the sad wail that o'er Atlantic crept!
Thus stealing o'er the slight Æolian string,
The breeze but brushed it with a stealthy wing,
Yet not too light to wake the tuneful throng,
Lurking within its breast of matchless song.
And louder, sweeter, swells the full-choired gale
Answered responsive from the mount and vale;
But purer less of earth, and more of Heaven,
That burst of grief for missing Franklin given;
One holds entranced, mayhap, a listening world,
To hear the other, angel wings were furled.

Aug. 1. At KELLEY'S BOOK STORE